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FOURTH YEAR O F FREEDOM

August 1950—August 1951

PRICE Rs 3

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NEW DELHI

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FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

DELTA

DOUBLE BALL BEARING

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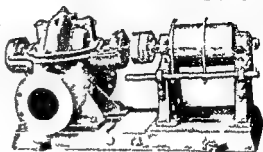
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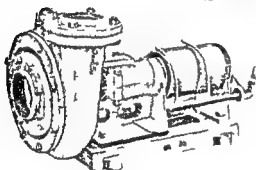
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Messages from Chief Ministers

ASSAM

Another eventful year has passed since the attainment of our freedom. To the people of Assam the year was more than of passing significance. The most outstanding event was doubtless the great earthquake of August 15 1950 which incidentally synchronised with the celebration of the third anniversary of independence. With world wide sympathy and help we survived it well. But our internal problems did persist. Some frantically sought to establish a ray of their own pattern through subversive activities. With the people's abiding faith in the cause of peace and order we refused to yield to any difficulties from whatever directions they might have come.

Every year we renew our resolve to serve the common man to the best of our intention and ability. To our dismay new problems arise and stand on our way. Some of them are unforeseen others formidable. We trust and hope that with the people's cooperation in the cause of building up a prosperous and contented State we shall march onward till we achieve our goal.

We are aware the next few months will be of historic importance for more than one reason. The food problem is of course before us. The General Elections are approaching. Never before in the history of the world millions of people participated in such a huge election. We only trust that they will exercise the right of franchise in such a manner as would usher in a form of Government which the Father of the Nation Gandhiji conceived namely *Rama Rajya*.

BISHNURAM MEDHI

MADHYA PRADESH

During these last four years since freedom came to us events have happened so quick and fast that we may be said to have lived through an age. It was an age of great turmoil when new bearings had to be found and old machinery adapted quickly to new purposes. We have now come to the end of the fourth year of this period and I think it may be justly said that we in this State have not fared too badly considering the circumstances which beset us.

It was by no means an easy year. To the numerous problems of reconstruction were added the vagaries of nature which rendered the position on the food front serious. But with courage, patience and confidence the State has been able to tide over the worst phase with such success that we were in a position to offer as the share of our sacrifice 20 000 tons of food to relieve the suffering people of Bihar.

Within the State itself owing to the failure of seasons extensive relief had to be granted to the cultivators in the shape of remissions, suspension and resuspension of revenue, free supply of irrigation water and nearly Rs. 2½ crores of taccavi.

Notwithstanding the strain involved in these spheres the year was noticeable for the achievement of one of the foremost steps of land revenue to which we were pledged. The ancient and feudal institution of *malguzari* was abolished and thousands of *kisans* were freed from a state of helpless dependence. The tiller of the soil was made to feel for the first time that the land belonged to him. The numerous intermediaries who had no economic right to exist were removed. The first step in creating an independent peasantry which is the back bone of any country has been taken.

In other spheres this year has witnessed steady and progressive action. The Grow More Food campaign, especially the reclamation of waste land, is well under way; the welfare of *Adivasis* and the

MESSAGES

care of the scheduled classes are provided. The results the spread of education among the people through social education and Vidya Bandhan are encouraging results. Measures have been taken for labour especially by the creation of a village labour committee and with the switching on of the central electricity, the kheda power is made available for the people of the State.

Though the task that yet remains to be done is a long way off the little that we have achieved gives us the hope and stimulus for future effort. The year of freedom ends our hearts are filled with thanks that it has been given to us to shape and guide the events during these momentous months in which the future and future destiny are being determined. We have the energy and strength to continue in our endeavours.

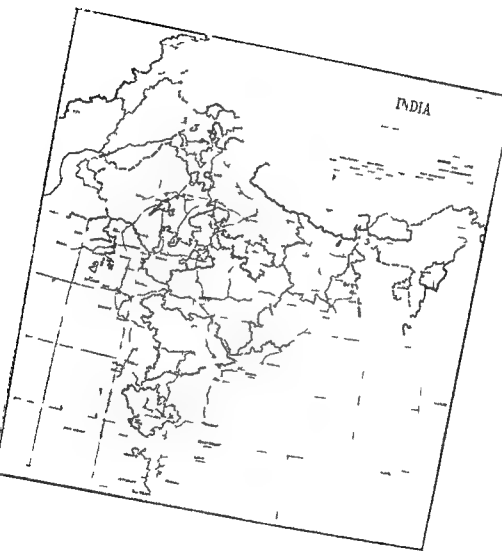
RAVI SHAHJI,

MADRAS

No one thought when the Congress took over reins of office in April 1946 that independence was so close at hand. The Congress took over on that day a bleeding India groaning under the weight of economic stress and communal orgy. The last lap of the British rule had left behind it an appalling gloom over the masses. This gloom seemed at one time to engulf the entire nation. But thanks to the unsparing efforts of our tried leaders we have weathered the storm and are well on our way to that Rama Rajya—the cherished goal of our beloved Father of the Nation.

During these four years a revolution—a revolution of the head and heart—had occurred. But for this glorious revolution in every field of human activity—both in our State and the country at large—it would not have been possible for us to stand and declare that we have survived the onslaught of the troublous era. Many were the changes that occurred during these four years. The neglected ryot in the Zamindari areas who once was under the yoke of rack renting has reason to feel grateful to the Government so too is the ex addict who now has some money left to save the illiterate rustic will be thankful for the Government which helps him in his picking up the rudiments of knowledge. Thus we are on our march towards the cherished goal of Praja Rajya. Fortified as we are with the tenets of Mahatma Gandhi and with great leaders to lead us we will ere long reach the goal and establish a Government for which the nation had spent half a century in planning and in struggle.

P S KUMARASWAMI RAJA

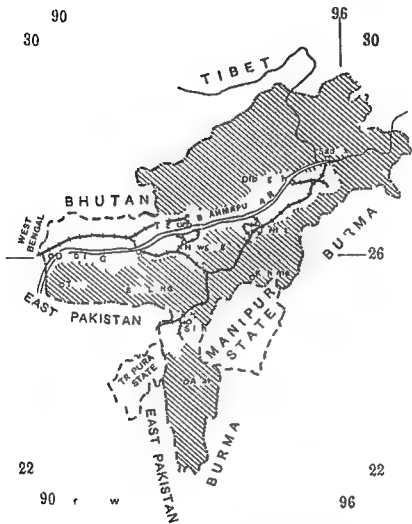




ASSAM

1950

Scale 1 Inch = 128 Miles (Approx)



References

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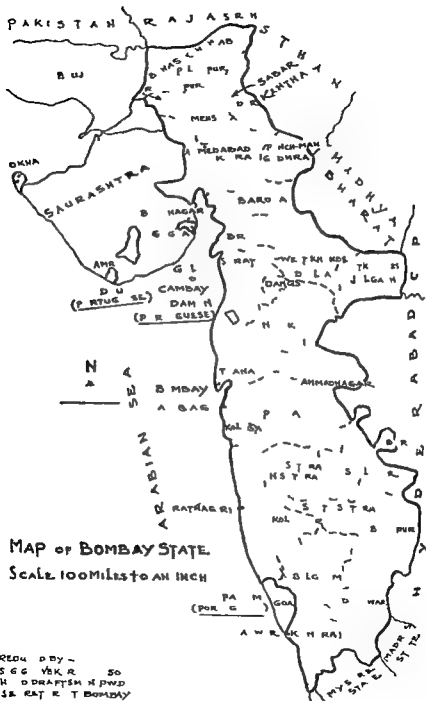
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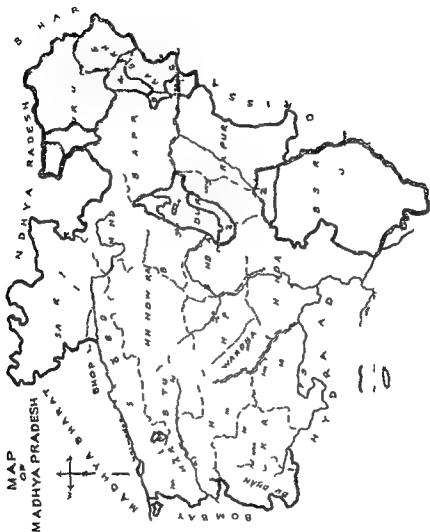


PROVINCE OF BIHAR

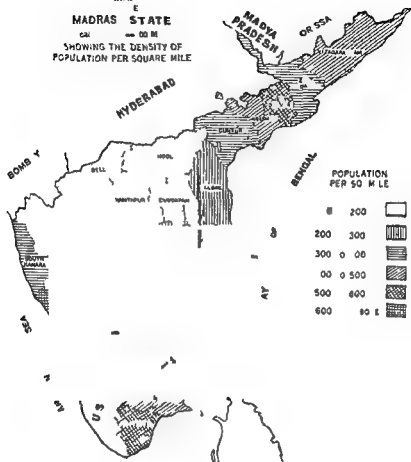
Scale 1 inch = 100 miles







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MADRAS STATE
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SHOWING THE DENSITY OF
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE



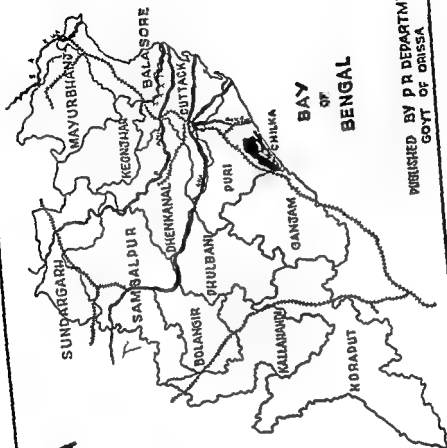
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SCALE 1 = 80 MILES

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GOVT OF ORISSA

THE PUNJAB



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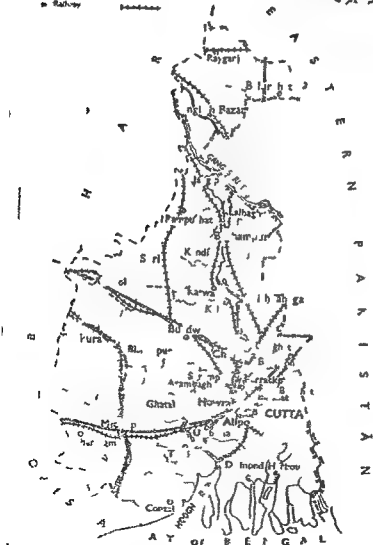
A stands for Area

Shaded portion represents
PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh

WEST BENGAL

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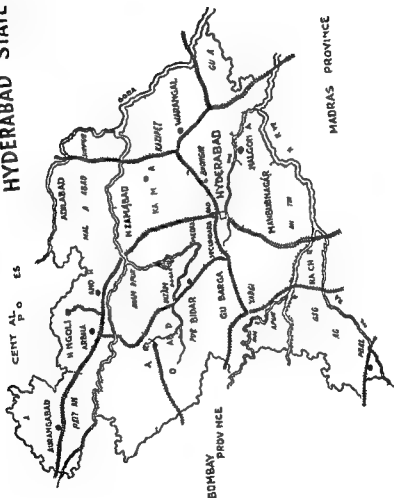
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 Subdivision ○
 M. Road ———
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CENTRAL PROVINCES

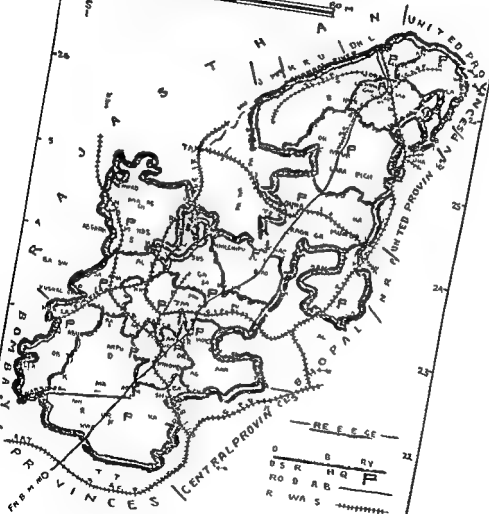


TERRITORIAL MAP JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE



MAP OF MADHYA-BHARAT

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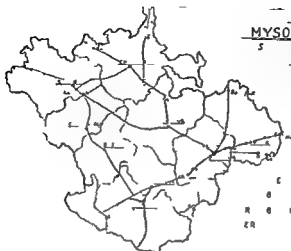
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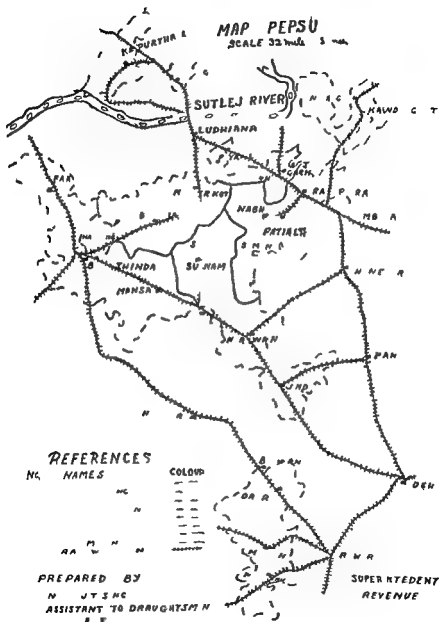
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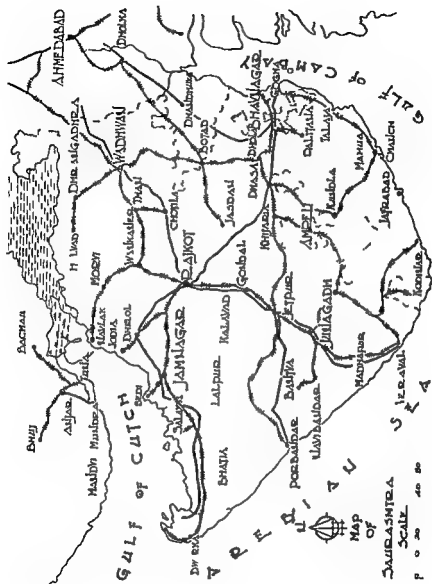
N. J. SINGH
ASSISTANT TO DRAUGHTSMAN
E. E.

SUPERINTENDENT
REVENUE

MAP OF RAJASTHAN



- 1 JAIPUR
- 2 BIKANER
- 3 JODHPUR
- 4 UDAIPUR
- 5 KOTAH
- 6 AJMER



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MAP OF

TRAVANCORE - COCHIN

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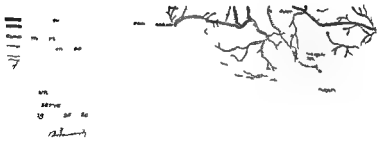
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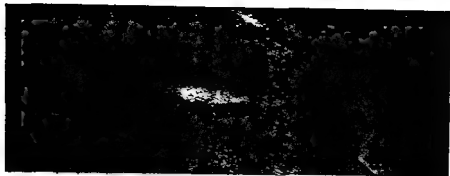




W OF
BILASPUR STATE







MYSORE

With the advent of political freedom people all over the country expected an immediate cure for their many economic ills and hoped that the very foundation of the old dilapidated economic structure of the country would be replaced overnight by one on which would be raised the edifice of Rama Rajya of Mahatma Gandhi's concept and that peace and plenty would reign supreme.

It is now part of Indian History that as a result of partition the country had to face many problems the magnitude of which has no parallel in history either remote or recent. This was followed by a series of natural calamities with their inevitable and disastrous repercussion on the life of the nation as a whole. Government's attention time and energy had therefore to be devoted in the first two or three years after attainment of independence to protective rather than to the much needed productive purposes. In spite of these adverse circumstances it may be stated that the Congress Ministries both at the Centre and in the States have made considerable headway in various spheres of activity such as food agriculture medicine and public health education rural development industrialisation etc. Mysore has reason to be satisfied over the progress achieved in the recent past in various fields particularly in rural development (village industrialisation). Several long term irrigational projects undertaken by the State are well under way and time will testify to the vast benefit that would accrue to the people. Our achievements have doubtless been short of the original expectations of the people and therefore it is rather difficult for them to have a clear perspective of the significant achievements so far made.

Your endeavour to bring before the public a consolidated but brief and unbiased account of the achievements of the Congress Ministries throughout the country by the publication of a brochure of this type therefore deserves the approbation of all persons.

The 'Fourth Year of Freedom' has my very best wishes

K C REDDY

PEPSU

The fourth year of freedom of India nearly coincides with the third year of the formation of Patiala and East Punjab State Union. The period of three years is too insufficient to assess the progress made by a nation. Yet what has been done in Pepsu during this short period notwithstanding the strains and stresses bears a testimony to the relentless efforts of its sturdy people.

The Union suffered a set back at the time of its formation when the late Sardar Patel announced with regrets that no interim popular Government could be constituted. A Caretaker Government had therefore to be formed which was however replaced after about 5 months by a popular ministry. This ministry too could not last long and had to be replaced by another official Caretaker Government after about ten months. This Caretaker Government has now been replaced by the present representative ministry which took office on 23rd May 1951.

Shortage of foodgrains was one of the chief problems that faced the country ever since the dawn of freedom and Pepsu played its part in relieving the scarcity of food in some of the deficit areas. During the three years of its existence the Union has contributed about four lakh tons of surplus foodgrains to the country and with the full implementation of the three year scheme for Grow More Food it is hoped to make available another one lakh tons of food grains annually.

In the industrial field too the State has made rapid progress. A new Cotton Textile Mills with a productive capacity of over 11.6 million yards of cloth annually has been started recently. The Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur has also increased its daily output from 300 tons to 600 tons. With a sound planning of industrial development it is hoped to bring Pepsu on the industrial map of India.

The problem of rehabilitating the displaced persons too has been successfully tackled with the help of the Government of

MESSAGES

India A beginning in this respect has already been made in some of the covenanted States especially in Patiala but the spade work was done only after the formation of the Union 306 313 standard acres of land were allotted semi permanently to 51 788 allottees out of a total area of 431 466 standard acres left by the Muslim evacuees Two new townships one at Rajpura with 2 400 houses and the other at Tripuri near Patiala with 1 100 houses were built for accommodating about 15 000 and 7 000 Bahawalpuris respectively at an approximate cost of rupees one crore loaned by the Government of India

Spade work has been done under a three year plan for the uplift of backward classes : The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs 15 lakhs and during the last year scholarship totalling Rs 317,868 were granted to 11 074 students

Land reforms of very far reaching consequences were introduced under the Abolition of Biswadari Ordinance promulgated in 1949 under which the tenant becomes owner of three fourths or more of the land cultivated by him (in proportion to his share in the produce) with any compensation whatever with the option to purchase the share of the landlord at 100 times the land revenue of that portion

Law and order which showed some deterioration following the partition of the country and mass migration of population is now improving and the crime is now on the decrease

The humble beginning made in the all round development of the State augurs well for the future and with conditions remaining favourable it is hoped that the State would make enviable progress and contribute its mite to the country's well being

RAGHUBIR SINGH

THE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD AND THE CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

In accordance with Article XXV (A)* of the Congress Constitution the Working Committee set up the Parliamentary Board consisting of the following members

Shri Iurushottimdas Tandon
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Shri C. Rajagopalachari
Shri Jagjivan Ram
Shri D P Misra.

In terms of Article XVI (B) (a)† of the Congress Constitution the following five members were elected by the AICC to constitute the Central Election Committee along with the members of the Parliamentary Board

Shri C B Pant
Dr B C Roy
Shri Morarji Desai
Shri K Kamuraj Nadar
Shri S Nijalingappa

The General Secretaries of the Congress Shri Kala Venkata Rao and Shri Mohanlal Gautam act as the Secretaries of the Parliamentary Board and the Central Election Committee

Article XXV

(A) PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The Working Committee shall set up a Parliamentary Board consisting of the Congress President and five other members with the Congress President as its Chairman for the purpose of regulating and coordinating parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislature Parties and shall frame rules in that behalf

† Article XXV

(B) ELECTION COMMITTEES

(a) A Central Election Committee shall be set up consisting of members of the Parliamentary Board and five other members elected by the AICC for the purpose of (i) conducting election campaigns and (ii) making the final selection of candidates for the State and Central Legislatures



Shri Perushramdas Tanlon



Shri Jawaharlal Nehru



Mahatma Mahatma



Shri C Rajagopalachari



Shri Jawahar Lal



Indira



Pandit
Govind Ballabh Pant



Dr. B. C. Roy



Shri Morarji Desai



Shri K. K. Maraj Nair



Shri S. Nijalingappa



Shri Kala Venkata Rao



Sri Molani G. M.

FOREWORD

On 15th August every year the All India Congress Committee Office brings out a publication briefly surveying the activities of the Central and State Governments during the period since independence with special emphasis on the happenings during the year that has just elapsed. In the following pages an attempt has been made to place before the public a factual and brief record of how the Governments have endeavoured to make the nation strong and safe to meet the present needs of the people and to lay in the face of heavy stress and strain the foundations for the future progress of the country. The publication will I hope help the general public gauge the immensity of the problems that faced India during her infant existence and with what measure of devotion the Governments manned by Congressmen have tackled them.

New Delhi

M OHANLAL GAUTAM

Aug 15 1951

General Secretary

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

awarded to the Unit Mention may here be made of the excellent service Col Unni Nair who died in action did for the United Nations as Liaison Officer in Korea

During the year India provided a meeting place for the various nations of the world on the common ground of their cooperative effort to harness the forces of nature to serve man In January this year the Indian International Engineering Exhibition was inaugurated at New Delhi Concurrently were held at New Delhi a Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference and Plenary Sessions of International Commission on Large Dams and the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals The Engineering Exhibition was the first of its kind held in the East In it 21 countries 38 research and other organisations of India and 34 industrial and commercial concerns participated And in the Conferences 38 countries and the UNESCO and the ECARE participated The convening of these conferences at the same place and time and particularly at the time of the Exhibition saved so much in time and money and provided an opportunity to make a balanced synthesis of all branches of specialised engineering working for common objective The Exhibition coming at it did at a time when India has embarked on a number of river valley projects made it easier for the common man to visualise for himself the understandable form of the many highly complicated engineering techniques of the various aspects of river valley developments

A sign post of India's efforts in the cause of Asian goodwill was the holding at New Delhi in March this year of the First Asian The Asian from its start on March 4 to its finish on March 11 provided the most impressive sporting spectacle India has ever witnessed Eleven Asian countries participated The meet was in the words of Shri C. Rajagopalachari a great reunion of the awakened people of Asia in warm friendship It discovered us to one another in a big and colourful event of peace Pakistan's absence was however a regrettable factor India has made during the year another positive and significant contribution towards the promotion of peace in Asia by helping her neighbour Nepal in maintaining law and order and in setting up a democratic form of Government in that country This noble and disinterested role has raised India's status in the eyes of the newly awakened nations of the East

As for India's relations with Pakistan they are full of difficulty During the past four years India has repeatedly endeavoured to find solutions of the many issues in which India and Pakistan differ But far from helping India in arriving at peaceful solutions especially during recent months followed its recalcitrant policy thus magnified the dimensions of the problems

Kashmir comes uppermost in the mind of every Indian. The issue to-day threatens with explosive possibilities. The problem would not have reached its complex phase if when India approached the U.N.O. this august body had tried to remember the aggressor when suggesting solutions of the problems. No purpose will be served by our delving into the past. It must however be stated that India has been thoroughly disappointed by the way the U.N.O. has made this simple question into an intricate one and progressively retreated from justice.

Subsequent to the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mission efforts were made at various quarters to find out a solution of this problem. The suggestions made by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their informal meetings in London in January 1951 were (i) Stationing in Kashmir Commonwealth forces other than of India and Pakistan before and during the plebiscite to maintain law and order (ii) joint control of the State by India and Pakistan and (iii) vesting supreme authority in the plebiscite administrator. India whose main responsibility towards Kashmir is her defence rejected these proposals because acceptance of them would not only give Pakistan whom the eminent jurist Sir Owen Dixon had declared aggressor legal foothold in the free area of the State but also make the State another cockpit like Korea where foreign troops would bring only destruction.

In February this year Britain and the U.S.A. put forward a proposal before the Security Council for a solution of the Kashmir dispute. India rejected the proposal. On March 21 the two countries submitted to the Security Council a revised version of the 1948 joint resolution. Though the revised version deleted the provision in the previous draft that the new United Nations Representative should be guided by the principles of demilitarisation put forward by Sir Owen Dixon and the provision that the United Nations Representative be authorised to consider (i) the Report of Sir Owen Dixon (ii) the possibility that force might be provided from member States of the United Nations or raised locally and (iii) the possibility that boundaries of areas contiguous to the frontiers of India and Pakistan might be adjusted it instructed the United Nations Representative to effect the demilitarisation of the State on the basis of the U.N.C.I.P. resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949. The revised version also called upon the parties in the event of the discussions with the United Nations Representative failing to accept arbitration upon all outstanding points of difference and stated that such arbitration would be carried out by an arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators to be appointed by the International Court of Justice after consultation with the parties. India rejected this resolution because she could neither agree to leave Kashmir unprotected and ungoverned nor allow any outside authority civil or military to take charge of the State. India also emphatically rejected the principle of arbitration.

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Dr Frank Graham the UN Representative who has succeeded Sir Owen Dixon arrived in this sub-continent in June. He has already met representatives of India, Pakistan and Kashmir and has visited Kashmir more than once. He is now busy finding out a way to assist the Governments of the two great nations in their responsibility and opportunity for creative cooperation in settling this dispute.

Inside the State of Jammu and Kashmir events have progressed. The happenings of the last three and a half years and the strange decisions taken from time to time by the UN Security Council have created uncertainty in the minds of the people of Kashmir. Therefore in pursuance of a decision taken when the State was attacked by the raiders Kashmir is now taking steps to convene a Constituent Assembly and elections would be held in September. And this representative and sovereign body would decide the future status of the State.

Pakistan has also been throwing challenges and threats to India both from platforms and through the Press. Pakistan talks about a holy war on Kashmir and raises war cries. Even air raid precautions are being practised in various cities in Pakistan. India did not sit back silently. Troops were moved to the border areas so that the country could be ready to meet any danger to her security. And this step taken by India has mitigated the possibility of an attack on her and thus enabled the country to maintain and preserve peace. Pakistan suddenly raised the issue before the United Nations and accused India of aggressive intentions. Pakistan also wrote to India and India replied ruling out war as a means of settling disputes and reiterating her policy of peace which she has been steadfastly following.

In his letter Mr Liaquat Ali Khan extended a conditional invitation to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Karachi. Shri Nehru in return extended to Mr Liaquat an unconditional invitation to New Delhi. Mr Liaquat refused the invitation but repeated his earlier cordial invitation to Mr Nehru. Shri Nehru replied reiterating India's anxiety to solve the dispute without resort to war. If both the countries agree on this point the two Prime Ministers may find some common ground to meet each other and bring relief to the present tension and lay the foundations of lasting peaceful relations between the two countries.

One of the most important problems facing the Indian Republic to-day is the existence of Foreign Possessions in India. Geographically and culturally part of India these footholds of Foreign Powers continue to remain an unsolved issue before the nation. When Chandernagore decided to merge with India we had hoped that the other pockets would follow the example. But necessary cooperation has not been forthcoming from the Powers and their Representatives in these Possessions to evolve an early solution of this problem. India's policy in this regard was made perfectly clear when Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament in

March this year India cannot tolerate any footholds of Foreign Powers in this country

Indians are also concerned about the conditions of our countrymen abroad. Their life has become brighter in most of the countries since India became free. But in Ceylon and South Africa it was otherwise. However, Ceylon has recently shown some appreciation of the situation and though Indians find it difficult to fulfil the conditions to get themselves registered within the stipulated period, it is hoped that these obstacles will melt away in course of time. But South Africa persists in her efforts to humiliate Indians. The Group Areas Bill and the People's Representation Bill are devised only to make it increasingly difficult for Indians to continue to live there. World public opinion that is today trying to establish the fact that all men are created equal will not long allow any country to suppress a section of the people as South Africa does to-day.

Internally the year was one of numerous stupendous problems. Food has been India's problem of the year. Nature has been cruel to us during the year. Calamities followed one after the other. Earth quakes, floods, draughts and locusts aggravated the adverse food position of the country. Even the best and genuine efforts to grow more food by intensive cultivation, reclamation of wastelands, grants and subsidies for agriculturists, free supply of improved seed and manure and a host of such steps could not brighten the situation. Imports from other countries were not forthcoming because of procedural and shipping difficulties. Yet India tapped all sources of foreign import. Many countries came to our help at the time we needed it and we should express our gratitude to them. The problem of food has not yet been solved. The ten year programme for land transformation now under implementation and the pointed attention that Agriculture would get when implementing the Planning Commission's recommendations (which stress particularly on careful and sustained application of relatively long term measures) would, it is hoped, ease the situation soon and solve this all important problem on a more or less permanent basis.

On the economic sector the year under review was not a very bright one. When normalcy was returning, India's problems got very much magnified by the natural calamities that visited many parts of the country and by the international situation. Those countries which supply India raw materials and machinery necessary for India's industrial production have been caught in stockpiling and rearmament. To fight this situation India relaxed her import control and this has considerably improved the position. There have been new private investments from external sources which also have increased India's industrial production and production capacity.

India's foreign trade registered spectacular rise during the year.

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1950-51 the total value of the country's exports and imports for the year amounting to Rs 1166.34 crores (exports Rs 600.88 crores imports Rs 565.46)—an increase of Rs 120.63 crores over the previous years.

In this rise in exports devaluation has been a favourable factor. In industry India is progressively giving effect to the Congress policy that the basic industries should be owned or controlled by the State. A large field is however left for private enterprise. Thus India's economy has a private and a public sector. India has shown considerable progress in the development of scientific research and in the application of science to industry. Top priority has been given to river valley projects which enable the country to fight on a double front of food and electricity supply.

Another problem that has raised its head again during the year is the refugee problem. A solution of this problem was nearer during the year than during the previous three years as a result of the agreement arrived at by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in April 1950. It seemed that the two countries had resolved the crisis and vast numbers of refugees in both the countries went back to their original homes. The improved situation resulted in an encouraging outflow of refugees from India because it was on the other side that the condition was worse before the Agreement. But this relief was to be short-lived. Recently such conditions have been created in East Pakistan that it has now become extremely difficult for the minorities to continue to stay there. Since partition those minorities who are in or went back to Pakistan have been living under peculiarly difficult conditions. And now the activities of the Pakistan Government more especially Pakistan's talk of jihad on Kashmir and preparation for war have instilled into the minds of the minorities fear and apprehension about their future. For about two months now the flow of non-Muslim migrants from East Pakistan to West Bengal has increased and is creating a grave problem.

During the year much work has been done by way of laying down the foundations for future progress. The National Planning Commission which was set up by the Cabinet in March 1950 carried on its work and recently submitted its Draft Five Year Plan for the country. The report will be placed before Parliament during its present sitting for its consideration. The Plan is based on a careful assessment of the resources available for development and has been evolved in consultation with the Central and State Governments as well as with representatives of Industries and Labour and of leading organisations engaged in different fields. The recommendations contained in the Plan are tentative and the Commission hopes to finalise them after Parliament has expressed its views in regard to the Plan.

The Plan appears as Chapter XV in this Publication.

Early this year the census enumeration was completed. The census covered all part A, B and C States and Part D territories of India and also Sikkim (which was included in all former censuses). But census was not taken in Jammu and Kashmir owing to the special conditions prevailing there and in Part III Tribal Areas of Assam (which had not been included in any former censuses). All persons who were alive at sunrise on March 1, 1951 and were present within the territories specified above (including territorial waters) have been included in the count with the exception of non Indian nationals in foreign diplomatic services in India and non Indians on non Indian warships lying in Indian ports. The immensity of the labour involved in making the census enumeration a success will be gauged by the fact that the census operation covered an area of 1,138,814 square miles and a population of 356,891,624.

To facilitate the holding of an early general election an Election Commission has been set up under Article 324 of the Constitution. Its main functions are to superintend, direct and control the preparation of the electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of the President and Vice President held under the Constitution including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States. The Commission has progressed with its work and it is expected that the general elections will be held in October next in Himachal Pradesh and in the mountainous regions of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in January next year in all the other places.

In May this year the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill, 1951 was adopted. The more important clauses of the Bill were the amendment to Article 15 (3), the amending of Article 19 and the insertion of the new Articles 31A and 31B. These amendments have ensured greater safeguards for the backward classes facilitated Government to see advocacy of violence and armed insurrection does not go unpunished and enabled the States to go ahead with the abolition of landlordism. Great controversies arose over the competence of the existing Parliament to amend the Constitution. But Article 379 lays down that this Provisional Parliament shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on Parliament. The Press was very apprehensive about the amendment to Article 19 (2). But experience during the past two-and-a-half months has allayed this apprehension.

If the responsibility one holds and cat on one's merit. Indians

Census figures appear partly as Appendix III

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have more than established their merit in the international circles. Many of our countrymen have been elected to and are holding responsible positions in the UNO and affiliated bodies and other international organisations. India's Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presided last year over the deliberations of the World Health Assembly. Finance Minister Shri Chintaman Deshmukh is the Governor of the International Monetary Fund. Labour Minister Shri Jagjiwan Pam was the Chairman of the last Conference of the International Labour Organisation. Shri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar has been elected this year as a Vice President of the UNESCO. He is also a member of the International Civil Service Board. This Board lays down particulars regarding recruitment to the United Nations Services. Shri Mirza Ismail is now the UN Resident Technical Assistant Representative in India. Shri S. Lal is the Assistant Secretary General in the United Nations Secretariat. Shri R. Rao is the Assistant Director General of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva and Dr P. S. Lokanathan is the Executive Secretary ECAFE, Bangkok.

During the year there were some ministerial changes. In the Central Cabinet Shri C. Pajagopalachari Minister without Portfolio became the Home Minister. Shri Mahabir Tyagi was appointed Minister of State for Finance. Shri Satish Chandra and Prof. S. N. Misra were appointed Parliamentary Secretaries to the Prime Minister. Shri P. A. Ahmed Kidwai relinquished his portfolio (Communications) on August 19, 1951 which is now being held by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. The Punjab (I) Ministry resigned on June 16, 1951 and the President of India assumed all the executive functions of the State on June 20, 1951. The Ministry in Rajasthan headed by Pandit Hiralal Shastri resigned on January 5, 1951 and a new Ministry was constituted on April 26, 1951. In Pepsu the official Caretaker Ministry resigned on May 22, 1951 and on the following day a representative Ministry was sworn in.

India has during the year lost a few of her tallest citizens. Inevitably our first thoughts go to that great countryman of ours who at the moment of the greatest threat to India's integrity stood between the country and its balkanisation. To assess what he has done for the country one has just to imagine what India would have been to-day had he not used his iron hand in consolidating and unifying the country. Truly in the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel India suffered the greatest loss since the assassination of the Father of the Nation. In the death of Shri Aurobindo Ghosh India lost one of her greatest thinkers. Another great Indian who left us and whose name generations to come will remember with gratitude and affection was Shri A. V. Thakkar. His services to the backward classes have been ennobling and inspiring. Appendix IV gives a fairly comprehensive list of Indians holding responsible positions in International Organisations.



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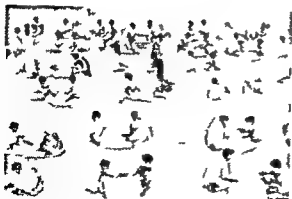
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CHAPTER II

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

During the year under review the economic situation in the country did not improve much though there have been splendid recoveries in certain sectors. As the economy had begun to absorb the shocks of partition some unforeseen developments in the international field and natural calamities in various parts of the country raised fresh and stupendous problems for the nation to face. In estimating our achievements therefore the correct approach would be to see how far we have succeeded in fighting the crisis and not how far we have raised the living standards of our people.

Food has been the country's problem of the year. Natural calamities like flood, drought and quake caused havoc in certain parts of the country and led to widespread destruction of crops. Their effects on the country's overall food position was disastrous. Famine was at our doors. Starvation stared us in the face. The outlook was extremely gloomy and almost hopeless. This was a challenge to the Government and the people of the country which the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States promptly accepted. They were determined not to allow 1943 to be repeated. The problem was to be tackled on a war basis.

Scarcity of foodgrains assumed serious proportions in certain States like Bihar, Madras and West Bengal. Natural calamities had reduced the internal availability of food by about 6 million tons. The stocks held by the States on January 1, 1951 were about 900,000 tons less than what they were on January 1, 1950. There were frequent breakdowns of rationing and distribution of foodgrains. The failure of the kharif crop further worsened the situation.

The immediate solution of the problem was to tap all possible sources for imports. Fortunately most of the countries having an exportable surplus of foodgrains realised the seriousness of our problem and decided to help us fight the crisis. Burma, Australia, Canada, the U.K., the U.S.A., Pakistan, Russia and China—all these countries had extended to India their willing sympathy and assistance. They possibly could. Special reference should be made to the American loan of two million tons of foodgrains for India to tide over the impending crisis. Besides food, America had also helped us by placing 13 moth-

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ball ships at our disposal at a time when providing shipping space was also an equally difficult problem. The newly born People's Republic of China also promptly supplied us with the foodgrains she could spare. Thus in our days of difficulty the heart of the world had been opened out to us thanks to our foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

Apart from the all out effort to secure imports Government had also to see that the available foodgrains were not concentrated in some areas and that the scarcity was evenly distributed throughout the country. Surplus States were asked to rush foodgrains to the deficit areas and the work was done admirably.

The various Governments also intensified their procurement campaign. They made it clear that to hinder procurement was to invite famine and starvation and the best possible efforts were made to procure foodgrains. They also appealed to the people to miss a meal a week to fall increasingly on non-cereal diets and to reduce wastes of all sorts. To meet the food situation Government had also to cut down rations in the early months of 1951. The cut was eventually restored.

The food situation has now improved considerably though it continues to be difficult. Thus the Congress Governments have stood up to the challenge that Dime Nations had thrown upon us. It is very turning all their energies and the resources of government machinery in meeting the crisis. We have won the battle for food though self-sufficiency has yet to be attained.

The economic situation on other fronts also was not encouraging. Difficulties being created mostly by certain external factors. The conflict in Korea brought a sudden boom in world markets thus violently upsetting the slow return to normal conditions in the post-war world. The situation was further aggravated by the decision of some western countries with which we carry on the major portion of our foreign trade to rearm and stockpile materials to meet any unforeseeable emergency.

The effect of this has been most strongly felt in the sphere of prices. Aerial devaluation had generated an upward pressure on prices and it did not prove possible to check it effectively. The price index rising to 39.6 by June 1950. The outbreak of the Korean war followed by rearmament and stockpiling gave a further impetus to the rise in prices. The pressure this time was mostly due to certain external factors beyond the control of any particular Government. By September the index number stood at 41. Since then it was more or less steady up to January. But since January again a fresh inflationary spiral was let loose and prices rose steeply from month to month until the price index reached the peak level of 46.9 in April 1951. From April prices have been more or less steady.

This increase in prices was not peculiar to India alone but reflected to a very great extent the upward movement in prices in countries which supply our imports.

Also the rate of increase in prices in India did not exceed that of the economically strong countries of the world viz. the U.K. and the U.S.A. This check to the increase in prices has been made possible due to the many steps taken by the Government to hold prices. Soon after the outbreak of the Korean war the Government at the Centre passed the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act prescribing drastic penalties for hoarding foodgrains. The Centre assumed powers to make laws for a period of one year in respect of two subjects in the States lists viz. Trade & Commerce and Production Supply & Distribution of Goods. A Prices Advisory Board consisting of representatives of various interests had been formed to advise the Government on price policy. Arrangements were made to keep down the prices of raw cotton by availing competitive purchases.

The most important step towards reduction of prices was taken recently by the removal of restrictions on certain vital imports. Not only will it help to bring the most needed consumer goods and thus mitigate the severe scarcity of vital goods inside the country but it may also help us to get certain essential raw materials and thus enable us to keep our mills going. The sum total of its effect it is expected will be to bring down or at least check the rise in prices. The consumer now may very well expect what Shri Mahitab called more relief than he has had in the past provided of course there is no further sudden deterioration in the international situation.

Industrial production in the fourth year of freedom had been encouraging excepting some early setback in the major industries viz. Jute and Cotton. Industries showing an appreciable rise in production have been steel, sulphuric acid and some other basic chemicals, bicycles, some non-ferrous metals, cement, ceramics, glass, refractories, diesel engines, sewing machines and steel and power alcohol and vaspati. Coal production has been spectacular. What is more significant is the fact that our industrial capacity has been steadily growing so much so that in many instances our capacity is in a position to cater in an increasing measure to the demands of export markets after satisfying domestic needs. We have at present capacity to produce 3 million tons of cement, 60,000 tons of ceramics, 98,000 electric fans, 3 million electric lamps, 35 million hurricane lanterns, 1,00,000 bicycles, 154,000 tons of glass-ware, 1,00,000 tons of soap, 11 million sets of cycle tyres and tubes and 300,000 motor car batteries. We had in the past three years expanded our industrial structure by the addition of new imported capital goods worth nearly Rs. 3,000 million by way of replacement and renewals, expansion of existing industries and starting of new ones.

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Thus the industrial structure of India despite the inactivity of the capital market during the last two or three years has been not static but dynamic. It is this dynamism that has brought about this increased production and this increased capacity.

The most important factor impeding a steady increase in industrial production recently has been the world shortage of raw materials. International stockpiling added to rearmament requirements had made the position extremely difficult. The Government of India recently took a number of steps to secure vital raw materials and has shown an increasing awareness of the gravity of the situation. India's case for increased allocation of raw materials in respect of the commodities the country is badly in need of is being pressed forward by our representatives in the International Materials Conference. The supply of sulphur to India has already been raised and increased allocations in respect of such commodities as copper, zinc, tin and aluminium are shortly expected. Liberalisation of imports also may to a certain extent help fight the scarcity of raw materials.

In trade the country has definitely turned the corner. The overall balance of payments position has been favourable to India ever since the last quarter of 1949 except for a short period during the second quarter of 1950 when there was a small deficit. The extent of the improvement in our payments position would be evident from the fact that instead of drawing from our sterling balances under the Sterling Agreement we are now adding to them. There has been a sharp rise in the volume of exports due primarily to the international commodity boom and partly to our increased export drive. Our monthly export have attained unprecedented heights touching the record figure of nearly Rs 70 crores in the month of March 1951.

The encouraging developments have now enabled the Government to throw open the gates of India for the import of essential goods from the rest of the world. This may reduce the volume of surplus in our balance of payments or even turn it into a deficit, but that does not much affect the improvement in our trade position in any real sense. For we require goods and not money.

Any discussion on foreign trade in the outgoing year would remain incomplete without a reference to the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. The Pak rupee rate which was responsible for the deadlock in the trade between the two countries was no longer unacceptable and the Government conscious of the realities of the situation recognised the Pak rupee. No other country was better situated to meet our raw material needs than Pakistan. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement helped India to a very great extent in overcoming her shortage of raw jute. India was also able to secure a considerable quantity of foodgrains as well as raw cotton from Pakistan. But more than these tangible gains

the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement by ensuring freer trade between the two neighbouring countries has helped a lot in bringing back confidence in the business circles of both the countries.

Financially the budgetary outlook of the Governments at the Centre and in the States did not change much. The primary aim of budgeting continued to be to present a balanced budget in order to fight inflationary trends so far as it was possible within the limitations set by the supreme needs of keeping the vital developmental projects going on the one hand and of limiting taxation on the common man on the other. The Central Government this year introduced a new and admirable budgetary practice viz. to finance capital projects from the revenue account. The importance of this at a time when the country's economic problem hovers round the problem of capital formation could hardly be exaggerated. If the volume of new capital flowing through normal channels fails to meet the needs of our development programmes the State as the guardian of our collective interests has to see that there is sufficient capital for them. And the surest way of doing that is to set apart a portion of the total revenue receipts for financing capital projects.

In the States the Congress Governments facing the havoc caused by natural calamities were in a very unenviable position. Yet almost all of them have refrained from imposing further burdens on the people and instead of augmenting revenues by additional taxation have cut down some items of expenditure to meet more essential requirements. Some of them have even been forced to present deficit budgets and some have drawn considerably from their Post War Reconstruction Funds. The essential development programmes have not suffered however.

Industrial relations in the outgoing year continued to improve the average daily numbers of workers employed being more than they were last year. The Socialist sponsored Bombay Textile Strike however was a serious event though the fact that it was ultimately given up unconditionally proves that the labour force in this country is refusing to become tools in the hands of political adventurists and is increasingly realising the great responsibility that independence has brought upon it. There is every reason to believe now that given a reasonable attitude from the employers industrial conflicts in this country are going to be minimised further and the relationship between employers and workers will be more amicable and hence more conducive to industrial development.

For the first time since the recession in 1946 the capital market has now shown some signs of revival though the developments in the international situation are sometimes acting as deterrents. The equity markets have been steadier. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement the

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High production figures of steel by the Tatas increased dividend declarations by a few leading textile concerns decontrol of jute prices and the Central Budget for 1951-52 have all combined brought about a certain degree of bullish trend in the markets. Yet capital formation continues to be awfully insufficient for our requirements.

Though there has been no important investment of foreign capital this year and the prospects of direct investment of private foreign capital have not become any brighter some of the western countries have shown an increasing awareness of the needs of the under developed areas. America's programme of aiding the development of these areas, generally known as Point Four is now getting into its stride and some help may be expected before long.

In this connection it is necessary to mention one of the important events of the year—important for the world at large and perhaps a landmark in its economic history. This is the formulation of the Colombo Plan for the development of South East Asia. Originated from the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference held at Colombo in January 1950 the idea was given a concrete shape at Sydney in May last year. The London meetings in October 1950 finalised the plan consisting of development programmes of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and British Borneo. The total cost has been estimated at £1,868 million of which 39 p.c. will be spent on Agriculture, 31 p.c. on Transport and Communications, 6 p.c. on fuel and power, 10 p.c. on industry and mining and 18 p.c. under the head Social Capital. In 1950-7 the plan is likely to bring 13 million acres each under cultivation and irrigation in addition 6 million tons of foodgrains and generate 11 million kilowatts of extra electrical energy.

About three fourths of the estimated cost of the Colombo Plan will be spent in the Indian Plan. The Draft Five Year Plan released by the Planning Commission in early July appears elsewhere as a separate chapter. The work of the Planning Commission has not yet resulted in any material benefits for the people. In fact it could not so soon be expected to. But it has laid the blueprint for the growth of a Welfare State in this country—herein is the Nisik Congress definition of there is economic democracy and national minimum standard in respect of the essentials of physical and social well being a rising standard of living full employment elimination of exploitation and progressive narrowing down of disparities in income and wealth so that there may be equality of opportunity to all for self development and growth of personality.

No discussion of the economic events in the fourth year of freedom would be complete without a reference to the magnificent work done by some of the governmental agencies as revealed by their reports. First and foremost is the population census the first for the whole of

the second biggest country in the world. The Reserve Bank of India's census of foreign assets and liabilities has filled in a gap in the available statistical data. The Committee on Indian Company Act has almost finished its work and will submit its final report shortly. Last but not the least is the Report of the National Income Committee. This has removed a glaring defect in our economic knowledge making it easier for us to formulate and assess our policies.

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CHAPTER III

BUDGETS

India's revised budget for 1950-51 revealed a surplus of Rs 7.93 crores the revenue being Rs 387.21 crores and the expenditure Rs 379.28 crores against an estimated surplus of Rs 71 lakhs revenue of Rs 338.59 crores and expenditure of Rs 337.88 crores. On the revenue side the increase of Rs 48.67 crores was accounted for largely by Customs (Rs 8.17 crores), Railways (Rs 39 lakhs) and Income tax. On the expenditure side the increase of Rs 41.4 crores was accounted for by Defence Services (Rs 11.45 crores) and Civil Estimates (Rs 9.9 crores).

The budget for 1951-52 estimated at the existing level of taxation a revenue of Rs 369.89 crores and an expenditure of Rs 370.43 crores. The main sources of revenue are Customs (Rs 150.04 crores), Tax on Incomes other than Corporation Tax (Rs 85.04 crores), Union Excise Duties (Rs 84.78 crores) and Corporation Tax (Rs 31.73 crores). The main items of expenditure are Defence Services (Rs 180.09 crores), Civil Administration (Rs 56.02 crores), Debt Services (Rs 37.39 crores) and Subsidy on Foodgrains (Rs 20.8 crores).

To convert this deficit budget into a surplus one so as to leave an adequate balance at the end of the budget year new taxations estimated to yield a revenue of Rs 31.15 crores have been imposed. The new taxations are increases in corporation tax, income tax and super tax, some items of import tariff, surcharge of sales beer and spirits, import duties on mineral oils except kerosene and motor spirit, excise duty on various types of tobacco and introduction of sales tax in Delhi. Postal charges and Railway fares too were increased slightly.

The budget was not received by the country in a manner that it deserves solely because of the additional taxations introduced. How did these new taxations find their place this year when the revenue is Rs 22.39 crores more than the previous year's? How has the budgeted revenue expenditure gone up from last year's Rs 337.88 crores to Rs 370.43 crores?

This increase in the revenue expenditure which has caused new taxations is mainly due to the fact that certain items from the capital expenditure are now put under revenue expenditure. The change has not in any way affected the position of the economic life of the country; it only enables the Government to rely for the additional burden of the year more on the taxpayer than on the money lender. And it should be mentioned here that the Government has already taken a credit of

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Rs 140 crores by borrowing. This new burden has been spread as widely and as equitably as possible.

The 1951-52 budget calls upon every Indian to cut short his expenses so that the savings thus effected which we pay to the Government in the form of taxation may help India go ahead with her plans and programmes so as to lay a sound foundation for the country's economic development. Viewed against this background and the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in the country during 1950-51 caused by rise in price level, severe natural calamities and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the additional taxations which are no doubt a hard pinch on the common man should make him feel proud of the sacrifice he is called upon to do for the future of his children and children's children.

Added to the difficult conditions created by national and international situations, the States had to face their own peculiar problems. Earthquake failure of seasonal rains, menace of locusts and such other grave natural calamities made it impossible for some of the States to present balanced budgets. But the relieving feature of the budgets surplus or deficit is that in no case was there any sizable cut in expenditure on nation building activities.

Assam, the undeveloped and poor State, had her problems magnified by the earthquake and floods that visited the State during the year. The revised estimate for 1951-52 showed a revenue receipt of Rs 986 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 994 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs 8 lakhs while the deficit according to the original budget (revised)—Rs 90 crores and expenditure—Rs 989 crores) and the subsequently sanctioned expenditure of Rs 30 lakhs was Rs 117 crores. It is gratifying to note that this reduction in deficit was made possible in spite of the State's natural calamities and in addition to the Government's having spent more than the estimated amount on constructive activities like education, medical, public health, cooperation, relief, cottage industries, sericulture and weaving.

Assam's budgeted revenue receipt for 1951-52 is Rs 96 crores and expenditure is Rs 1060 crores leaving a budgeted deficit of Rs 98 lakhs. The total revenue receipts and expenditure differ adversely on the previous years' revised figures by Rs 94 lakhs and Rs 66 lakhs respectively. Increased expenditure is estimated under heads like general administration, education, medical, public health, cooperation, rural development and cottage industries. Some expenditure is expected to get from the Centre Rs 7.5 lakhs as a share of income tax and Rs 40 lakhs as the Government of India's contribution to repairs and reconstruction necessitated by the earthquake. Then the threatened

deficit of Rs 98 lakhs would as assured by the Finance Minister Motiram Bora be reduced to about Rs 50 lakhs

Bihar's revised budget for 19051 showed an improvement in revenue of Rs 3.13 crores from Rs 23.90 crores to Rs 27.63 crores. Expenditure increased from Rs 25.27 crores to Rs 27.08 crores. The revenue surplus was thus Rs 55 lakhs. But capital expenditure to the extent of Rs 3.63 crores was met out of revenue account thus involving a decrease in the ordinary balance by Rs 3.08 crores. The budget estimates for 190152 placed the revenue at Rs 24.91 crores. Expenditure on revenue account had been estimated at Rs 31.13 crores. Out of this Rs 5.00 crores would have to go to meet the situation created by food shortage and Rs 3.84 crores to the Gro More Food campaign. Expenditure on police and home guards was estimated at Rs 3.98 crores and on education Rs 3.99 crores. Further capital expenditure of Rs 5.33 crores was to be met from the revenue account resulting in a deficit of Rs 11.49 crores. The Finance Minister A. N. Sinha had decided to draw Rs 11 crores from the Post War Reconstruction Fund which stood at Rs 14.5 crores.

Bombay's revised budget for 19051 revealed a revenue receipt of Rs 60.64 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs 6.67 crores against the original estimates of Rs 61.39 crores and Rs 61.37 crore resulting in a deficit of Rs 2.1 lakhs against the originally estimated nominal surplus of Rs 1.98 lakhs. On the capital expenditure side an outlay of Rs 10 crores was provided exclusive of the housing programme for displaced persons which was financed by a loan from the Centre. The revenue receipts for 190152 were estimated at Rs 60.64 crores and the expenditure at Rs 60.60 crores leaving a nominal surplus of Rs 4.5 lakhs. The Finance Minister V. L. Meht should be congratulated on his determined efforts to reduce the Government's expenditure so as to present a surplus budget however nominal without touching the level of taxation and without lowering the per capita development expenditure of the State which is the highest in India at Rs 17.13 6.

The Hyderabad budget for 190152 envisaged total revenue receipts of Rs 35.18 crores and expenditure of Rs 3.36 crores thus leaving deficit of Rs 18 lakhs which the Government had proposed to meet through economies in expenditure. For irrigation projects, hydro-electric and electricity schemes road transport and such other items of capital expenditure there was a provision of Rs 9 crores. Special provisions were made to meet the expenditure on reclaiming lands and settling bali and tribe there and for establishing panchayats as step towards local self government and legislature.

The revised estimated revenue for Jammu and Kashmir for 19051 was Rs 4.142 crores and expenditure Rs 5.0098 crores including expenditure not charged to revenue. The budget for 1902 estimated

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at the existing level of taxation the revenue at Rs 45.06 crores and expenditure at Rs 56.48 crores including an expenditure not charged to revenue of Rs 92.18 lakhs. This adverse gap between income and expenditure is due mainly to the cost of development schemes and capital expenditure which exceed Rs 92 lakhs. To narrow down the gap the Government proposed to enhance certain taxes and duties.

The Madhya Bharat budget for 1951-52 was a deficit budget with the estimated revenue of Rs 11.31 crores and expenditure of Rs 11.36 crores. Customs land revenue excise and sales tax together accounted for Rs 7 crores on the revenue side. On the expenditure side construction of new buildings and roads and maintenance of existing ones claimed Rs 1 crore and essential development and welfare schemes like education medical and public health claimed Rs 42 lakhs.

The revised estimates for Madhya Pradesh for 1950-51 showed a revenue of Rs 19.04 crores and an expenditure on revenue side of Rs 17.4 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs 1.50 crores against an originally budgeted surplus of Rs 1.41 crores. The 1951-52 budget estimated the revenue receipts at Rs 20.45 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 20.31 crores. The capital budget revealed an expenditure of Rs 3.46 crores of which Rs 2.68 crores would go as payment of interim compensation to proprietors and rehabilitation grant to petty proprietors under the Land Reforms Scheme.

In the finances of Madras the police budget had been the disturbing factor since independence. Across her borders in Hyderabad a militant clique who conspired to plunge the country into a civil war and then Communists within the State who threatened life and property had to be suppressed. It is no surprise therefore that the police budget which in 1950-51 stood at Rs 3 crores had now gone up to Rs 7 crores. Failure of the North Eastern monsoon for four years in succession had drained the State finances considerably during the last four years. Under these stringent conditions and with no more source left for additional taxation Finance Minister Gopala Reddy had really done a good piece of work by presenting for the year a budget that bore only a nominal deficit.

The revised budget for 1950-51 envisaged a revenue receipt of Rs 59.70 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs 59.01 crores against the original estimates of Rs 55.91 crores and Rs 55.57 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 63 lakhs against the estimated deficit of Rs 36 lakhs. The total capital expenditure had been revised to Rs 18.45 crores against the original estimate of Rs 15.49 crores the increase of about Rs 3 crores being mainly expended on irrigation and electricity schemes. The budget for 1951-52 estimated the revenue income at Rs 59.62 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs 60.30 crores the deficit being Rs 67 lakhs. This deficit has been caused by the anticipated

fall in receipts from income tax (Rs 51 lakhs) and general sales tax (Rs 60 lakhs). If the share of the Madras Government in income tax rose by Rs 44 lakhs as forecast by the Centre the budget deficit would be reduced to Rs 23 lakhs. It should be noted here that practically the whole of the increase in expenditure of Rs 193 lakhs occurred under education.

The revised estimate for Mysore State for 1905-1 anticipated a revenue income of Rs 135884 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 13476 crores against the original estimates of Rs 133350 crores and Rs 105215 crores resulting in a surplus of Rs 1658 lakhs against an originally estimated deficit of Rs 1860 lakhs. The budget for 1915 estimated on the present level of taxation the revenue receipt at Rs 138069 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 141823 crores. The deficit of Rs 3754 lakhs was proposed to be covered by fresh taxation and further economy measures. Over the revised estimate for 1905-1 on the revenue income side the figure under forest showed an increase of Rs 6107 lakhs and on the expenditure side Civil Works (Rs 4050 lakhs), Education (Rs 367 lakhs), Public Health (Rs 1890 lakhs), Medical (Rs 1588 lakhs) showed increases.

Orissa's revised estimate for 1905-1 placed the revenue at Rs 1132 crores and expenditure at Rs 1326 crores against the original estimates of Rs 1066 crores and Rs 1140 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs 1919 lakhs against the originally estimated Rs 109 lakhs. Thus the balance on the revenue account which stood at the low figure of Rs 936 lakhs in the beginning of 1905-1 would be reduced to a minus balance of Rs 19193 lakhs. Out of the revenue account the receipts were estimated at Rs 507300 crores and disbursements at Rs 504091 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 2734 lakhs—Rs 29 lakhs more than the originally estimated surplus. However the net result of both accounts in 1905-1 was a reduction of the overall balance from Rs 26816 lakhs to Rs 10121 lakhs.

The budget for 1915 estimated the revenue income at Rs 1056 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs 1150 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 9449 lakhs. Outside the revenue receipts the budget revealed a receipt of Rs 570896 crores and disbursement of Rs 565841 crores indicating a surplus of Rs 5050 lakhs. The net deficit on both accounts for 1915 was thus estimated to be Rs 4394 lakhs. The overall balance of Orissa for 19152 was expected to open with Rs 10121 lakhs and end with Rs 57271 lakhs. The precarious financial position of Orissa had made the State Government to look to its people and to the Centre for loan. Yet Orissa's Finance Minister Nabakrishna Choudhary would have us remember that it is not the budget which should determine the needs of the State but it is the needs of the State which should determine the budget.

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Pepsu's budget for 1951-52 showed a surplus of Rs 1.66 lakhs the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs 4.915 crores and Rs 4.898 crores respectively. Estimated expenditure on measures of public utility totalled Rs 174.68 lakhs on education Rs 67.31 lakhs and on medical Rs 39.99 lakhs.

The revised estimate for the Punjab for 1951-52 shows a receipt of Rs 16.51 crores and an expenditure of Rs 16.51 crores against the estimated revenue of Rs 16.51 crores.

The revised estimate for the Punjab for 1950-51 envisaged a revenue receipt of Rs 16.51 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 16.17 crores against the original estimates of Rs 16.18 crores and Rs 16.14 crores respectively leaving a surplus of Rs 34 lakhs against the originally estimated Rs 4 lakhs. The budget for 1951-52 on the existing level of taxation estimated the revenue income at Rs 16.40 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 16.10 crores. This deficit had been converted into a nominal surplus of Rs 4 lakhs by the introduction of additional tax on (Rs 21 lakhs) and excise duty (Rs 10 lakhs). Cuts have been effected on certain heads like ordinary expenditure by Rs 1.9 lakhs and Punjab's finances were strained severely since partition especially because of the problems arising out of rehabilitating the displaced persons and maintaining order at the frontier. It is creditable that Dr. Gopi Chand had under such circumstances presented a balanced budget and provided within that budget Rs 43 crores for beneficent activities.

The Punjab Government also proposed to take up various projects from the Centre for financing capital projects (Rs 13 crores) and capital projects (Rs 13 crores).

The Punjab Government also proposed to take a loan of Rs 20 crores from the Centre for financing expenditure on Bhakra Nangal Projects (Rs 13 crores) Rerozore Canal Project (Rs 3 crores) and Grow Capital (Rs 1 crore) Rehabilitation scheme (Rs 2 crores) and Grow More Food schemes (Rs 9 crores) With the addition of this amount the total loan liability of the State would amount to Rs 10 crores at the end of the year 1951.

The Saurashtra budget (revised) for 1951-52 shows a net income at Rs 803 crores and expenditure at Rs 1201 crores.

The Saurashtra budget (revised) for 1901 estimated the revenue income at Rs 803 crores and expenditure at Rs 791 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 104 lakhs against the originally budgeted surplus of Rs 289 lakhs. Besides the heavy loans given as flood reliefs Rs 13 lakhs were expended under the head famine. The budget for 1901 estimated the revenue income at Rs 804 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 804 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 14 lakhs. The expenditure side showed Rs 1194 lakhs for gram panchayats, Rs 112 lakhs for education and Rs 163 lakhs for nation building departments. On an average 3 per cent of the revenue would go for nation building departments. The revised budget for Travancore Cochin for the year 1901 anticipated a revenue income of Rs 113 crores and expenditure of Rs 140 crores against the original estimate of Rs 113 crores and Rs 1436 crores respectively.

The revised budget for Travancore Cochin for the year 1952 anticipated a revenue income of Rs 113 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 140 crores respectively leaving a surplus of Rs 685 lakhs instead of the originally budgeted deficit of Rs 3603 lakhs. The 1951-52 budget revealed a revenue income of Rs 1487 crores and a

revenue expenditure of Rs 14.91 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4.11 lakhs

The original estimate for 1950-51 for Uttar Pradesh placed the revenue receipt at Rs 59.26 crores and expenditure at Rs 59.21 crores anticipating a surplus of Rs 5 lakhs. The revised estimate revealed a revenue receipt of Rs 59.06 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 53.49 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 13.98 lakhs. The budget for 1951-52 estimated the revenue income at Rs 61.8 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 61.51 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4.93 lakhs. Capital expenditure was budgeted at Rs 16.79 crores and the U.P. Government proposed to raise a loan of Rs 4 crores to finance capital schemes. Despite the stoppage of subvention from the Centre U.P. proposed to carry on its nation building activities expenditure for which would be met by an increase in rates and duties which would fall largely on those who had benefited most from the present high prices. Finance Minister Sampurnanand can rightly take pride at the increase of expenditure on education, medical and public health which this year stood higher than ever before.

The revised budget for 1950-51 estimated the revenue and expenditure of West Bengal at Rs 34.68 crores and Rs 39.67 crores against the original figures of Rs 33.90 and Rs 35.93 crores leaving a revised deficit of Rs 4.99 crores against an originally estimated deficit of Rs 1.3 crores. This increase in deficit was due to contribution from revenues to meet unanticipated loss on the sale of wheat and wheat products and arrears loss for supply of foodstuff to Government servants at concession rates for the year 1949-50 which was not adjusted in the accounts of that year. The budget for 1951-52 at the existing level of taxation anticipated a revenue receipt of Rs 34.05 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs 38.81 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 4.76 crore. Finance Minister N. R. Sarkar proposed to enhance the motor vehicle taxation which would yield a revenue of about Rs 1.50 crores and thus reduce the deficit to about Rs 3.6 crores. In an unenviable position of having to solve the problem of rehabilitation of a floating population and mitigating the economic distress of a middle class economically unemancipated but politically conscious West Bengal could not have fared much better.

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CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION

In India education presents an immense problem. Eighty per cent of the total population of India excluding children below five years are illiterate. Wedded to the ideas of democracy and social justice the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States have exercised themselves seriously as to how this problem can be tackled. The present policy of the Government of India towards finding a solution of this problem consists of (a) provision of universal free and compulsory basic education for all children of school going age (b) provision of fundamental social education for adults which will not only impart literacy but also endeavour to raise the material and cultural standards and widen their interests and outlook (c) improvement and expansion of technical education so as to provide fully trained personnel for industrial and technical projects directed towards raising the productivity and wealth of the nation (d) reorganisation of university education in the light of the national needs and aspirations.

This colossal task requires not only adequate planning and personnel but also finance. Finance has been the most serious handicap. However the Central Government and State Governments have endeavoured since the attainment of independence to find as much money as possible for educational development. The total expenditure on all types of education and from all sources is now over Rs. 100 crores as compared with Rs. 55.19 crores in 1947-48. From Government funds alone the expenditure has risen from Rs. 26.08 crores in 1947-48 to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 65.49 crores in 1951-52. And this expansion in the expenditure on education has occurred in years that have been full of great stress and strain.

In the primary stage Basic Education modelled on Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha Scheme of Education has been worked out and is now replacing the traditional academic approach by a reformed productive education. In the field of adult education India has adopted Social Education which aims at enriching the life of the masses by a comprehensive approach covering literacy, useful knowledge, civic training and recreation. In the matter of technical education its needs have been surveyed and many scientific laboratories and several technical institutes and colleges have been started in the country since 1947. Problems of university education were comprehensively surveyed by the

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University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr S. Radhakrishnan and its recommendations which have been generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India have now been taken in hand for implementation. Already the necessary legislation is under way to implement the recommendations of the Commission regarding the three Central Universities. Also Shantiniketan has been constituted as a Central University in accordance with the Commission's recommendations.

The problem of educational reconstruction is being tackled by the State Governments also with equal earnestness which would be revealed by the increase in their education budgets since 1917. During the years 1914-18 1918-19 1919-20 and 1920-21 the education budgets of all the States combined amounted to Rs 36 crores Rs 43.9 crores Rs 55.4 crores and Rs 69.1 crores respectively.

In Assam compulsory primary education scheme was carried on in right earnest since it was launched two years ago. During the year the expenditure under the primary education board was Rs 50.63 lakhs. The scheme covers a total area of about 2880 sq miles including 11 towns and 963 villages with a total population of 10,14,901. Tribal and backward regions have also been brought within compulsory primary scheme areas. During 1920-21 the rational distribution of grants in aid to the non Government high schools started in 1919 continued. Grants were paid to the new schools to aided high schools for introducing Hindi teaching and to secondary schools for building equipment science apparatus etc. Direct grants to non Government secondary schools during the year amounted to Rs 29.76 lakhs and the provision for 1921-22 is Rs 23.58 lakhs. The fact that Government spending Rs 1,00,000 in 1920-21 for 67 Government high schools against Rs 1,16,390 in 1914-15 for 53 high schools (in Assam including Sylhet) shows that Government has considered the question of expenditure on education as the first charge. During the year the non Government college in the State received a grant in aid of Rs 181,000. Government maintained its grant of Rs 5 lakhs to the Gauhati University. Basic education and social (adult) education schemes have also continued their useful work financed by the State.

The outstanding feature of the education plan under the Congress Government in Assam is the spreading of education in the tribal areas including the plains tribal areas. A sum of Rs 3,000 was distributed for granting special scholarships to deserving students of tribal areas in 1920-21 and in 1921-22 a similar amount is being spent for that purpose. In the Tea Garden areas over 500 primary schools have already been established. Government has also made arrangements for teaching of Hindi in the two Government Normal Schools at Jorhat and Silchar and a Hindi Training Centre has been organised at Duddhnoi.

a view to providing qualified Hindi teachers for the secondary schools. Steps are also being taken for training of Hills teachers for teaching of Assamese in their respective schools. The scheme for popularising the National Cadet Corps is carried on as usual.

In the sphere of technical education the following measures taken during the period under review deserve mention. (1) Certificate courses in various engineering trades were introduced. (2) More improved courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Automobile Engineering (Diploma Courses) were started. (3) The Jorhat Technical School was being equipped with modern machineries and workshops and laboratories had been improved.

Bihar has made considerable progress in the sphere of education. The total expenditure on education which was about Rs. 125 crores in 1948 has during the year increased to about Rs. 4 crores and Government has accepted the principle of spending 11 per cent of its revenue on education—the ceiling recommended by the Sargent Committee. In 1945-46 there were only 26 colleges in the State and now there are 40 colleges with the number of seats increased in each college. The number of primary, basic and post basic institutions has been rapidly growing. There are about 21,500 primary schools scattered all over the State providing free elementary education. During the year Government has opened 1,273 new primary schools.

There has been considerable increase in the number of high schools also—from 318 to over 500. 14 new high schools were opened in backward districts and two in Seraikella and Kharsawan. All schools have arrangements for teaching Arts and Science and at least one of the practical subjects like agriculture, book-keeping, accountancy, mechanics, music, forestry, etc. From April 1949 Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of meeting increased expenditure over salaries of teachers which have been revised and fixed at a higher level. Thus all the schools in the State have now become aided schools. This involves the Government in an extra expenditure of Rs. 149 crores. Government has launched a scheme for the education of adults involving an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. Grants have been given to non-Governmental colleges to open new departments. In several districts quite a many middle and high schools have been opened by the Government for educating girls.

One of the most important achievements of the State Government in the matter of higher education is the enactment of a measure to make the Patna University a teaching and residential university which had long been demanded by the people of the State. Another measure called the Bihar Universities Act has been enacted to secure the establishment of teaching cum affiliating universities at Patna and other places.

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Bombay found that it was not possible to enforce compulsory primary education in all the villages of the merged States and therefore it has now been decided to provide such education in large villages only in the first instance.

A new syllabus approved by the Board of Basic Education has been introduced and it gives much emphasis on actual work to be turned out by the pupils instead of examinations in theory. Short term training in crafts and agriculture has also been provided. In addition several batches of primary teachers have been trained at Sewagram by the All India Spinners Association especially for organisation of spinning and weaving in primary schools. Courses in spinning and weaving, modelling and wood work, agriculture etc. are held in 2475 primary schools out of the total of 28780 schools in the State impart training in crafts. The training will be extended to more schools as the trained staff becomes available. The training staff is also being trained in crafts.

Since basic education was introduced 190 graduates completed their course in training in that education and 100 more will complete their training at the end of the academic year 1951. In addition 8 teachers received further training in the Jamia Milia Islamia of Delhi. They are attached to the Urdu Training College for Men in Poona which is a basic training institution.

Three Sindh teachers have also been deputed to the Jamia Milia Islamia for training. Most of the Government primary training colleges have been converted into basic training colleges. 63 Government institutions or 5 per cent of the total number have staff of basic trained graduates. The training institutions send out about 3000 teachers every year.

In the secondary stage English has been reduced to optional subject in Standard VII. Teaching of crafts has also been introduced and craft teaching is now a regular part of the school programme in all the three lower secondary stages. The crafts include hand spinning, casting, agriculture, tailoring, needle work, embroidery and wood work.

Non Government vocational high schools receive a grant in aid of 50 per cent of admissible non recurring expenditure and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the admissible recurring expenditure. The amounts of grants during 1949-50 were Rs 400 and Rs 3935 respectively.

The State Government gave grants to the Poona University, the Karnatak University and the Bombay University. Besides maintenance allowances were paid to some individual colleges. Necessary legislation was passed to establish the M. S. University of Baroda and the University took over management of institutions including Baroda College. Rs 8 lakhs were paid to the University during 1949-50. There are three graduate basic training schools, one physical training institute at

hand vii and one forestry college at Dharwar. There is also a nautical engineering college conducted by the Central Government and Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Physical education also received the attention of the Government. The Physical Training Institute at Kandivli continued to hold its diploma and short term courses during the year. In secondary schools physical education is now one of the subjects for examination. Municipalities and District school Boards also depute teachers to attend courses in physical education.

The National Cadet Corps scheme in the State progressed during the year under review registering an increase in the number of units, officers and cadets. Annual camps were also held. A special officer has been appointed to help the Director of Public Instruction in implementing the National Cadet Corps Scheme.

Several educational films of vocational interest were produced during the period. Some non Government secondary schools were given grants to purchase and maintain projectors. For the maintenance of libraries grants were paid by the Government and the entire work is controlled by the Central Advisory Board with the assistance of three regional boards established in the respective linguistic regions.

The Department of Technical Education has been considerably expanded and entrusted with organisation of technical education, supervision and implementation of various industrial training schemes, scholarships, research, etc. There are seven engineering colleges in the State out of which 2 are controlled by the department, 4 receive grant-in-aid from the Government and the remaining one is controlled by the University of Baroda. The various technical training institutions have been considerably expanded with the introduction of Hindi courses in the different branches of scientific and technical training and research. Lakhs of rupees are paid as grants-in-aid to the two technical high schools run by the Government. Government has sanctioned establishment of 10 more technical high schools out of which 7 in Greater Bombay and various districts have started functioning. It is proposed to start a technical school at Ratnagiri and two more technical high schools will be started from the next financial year. Out of the non Government technical high schools in the State four receive grants-in-aid. There are also 146 Government and non Government industrial and technical schools. Government also sanctioned an apprenticeship scheme for training in textile mills, match factories, etc. and has also participated in the Central Government's scheme of overseas scholarships.

The Sir J. J. School of Art is an important training school in the State conducting classes for training 1,000 teachers in courses like wood work, house decoration, model work, clay modelling and china work.

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The architecture section of the school has been extended and the training and examination systems have also been reorganised.

The drive for the spread of social education is being intensified. 0 social education committees (11 for Maharashtra, 5 for Gujarat and 4 for Karnatak) are functioning with the collaboration of the general public. The number of literacy classes and the number of adults on the rolls of these classes have steadily increased. About 000 workers have been trained in social education in the Government training colleges. Workers receive a stipend of Rs 20 each. In addition the Gujarat and Karnatak Committees have organised their own training classes.

Besides the three regional social education committees there is the Bombay City Social Education Committee which is engaged in carrying on the social education drive in the city of Bombay. The committee receives a grant on 0 per cent basis of its expenditure from Government. The social education programme of the committee is progressing satisfactorily.

During the period August 1930 to March 1931 the Hyderabad Government opened primary schools for boys and 4 for girls and 15 middle and high schools for boys. Besides 29 primary schools for boys and 49 for girls and middle and high school for boys and 9 middle schools for girls were reorganised. The total cost involved on the above is Rs 0 lakhs. The existing school for the deaf and dumb is being reorganised to provide for admission to a larger number of students and a reformatory school is also being started for the education of delinquent boys and girls. To encourage private efforts in lower and higher secondary education a provision of 10 lakhs was sanctioned for giving grant aid to new aided institutions.

The total strength of students in the technical and vocational institutions in the State before the summer vacation of 1931 was 1900. Three regional languages of the State—Telugu, Marathi and Kannada—have been adopted as media of instruction at the lower and higher secondary stages of technical and vocational education. But in view of the fact that the Central School of Art and Crafts and the Agricultural School Parbhani are the only institutions of their kind in the State and applications for admissions thereto are received from all the three linguistic regions of the State Government has accorded permission to impart instruction in these schools in Hindustani (Devnagari or Persian script according to the choice of the pupil) with a view to facilitating the change over to Hindi ultimately. In other institutions parallel classes with Hindustani as medium of instruction are provided for a batch of 6 or more students whose mother tongue is different from the regional language.

The Osmania Technical College has started part time evening

classes from January this year to coach students to appear for professional examinations like A.M.I.E. (India) A.M.I.E. (London) and A.M.I.E.E. (London). Arrangements are afoot to open archaeological classes with the Central School of Arts and Crafts. A school of Hindustani and Karnatic Music and Dance has been started. The Government of Hyderabad is also participating in the scheme of starting a Central Academy of Karnatic Music sponsored by the Government of Madras in cooperation with the other State Governments in the South. An experiment is undertaken to start industrial-cum agricultural schools.

For the financial year 1951-52 the budget provides for a grant of Rs. 27 lakhs for implementing new schemes. The new schemes undertaken from this amount would comprise of 100 new single teacher primary schools for boys, 20 three teacher schools for girls and reorganisation of 40 primary schools for boys and increase of 100 teachers in other primary schools. A new scheme for starting 1,000 voluntary aided schools in rural areas has been launched at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs per year. With regard to lower and higher secondary education reorganisation of 30 middle and high schools for boys and 3 for girls has been taken up and 110 teachers have been appointed in other middle and high schools.

In Jammu and Kashmir Kashmiri the script of which was perfected recently has been introduced as the medium of instruction in the primary stage. The Education Department had published till the end of 1950 about 2.19 lakh books. The two year infant course, seven year primary course and four year secondary course have worked successfully during the year. The 40 centres opened for training illiterate adults besides rooting out illiteracy gave the students an all round education and trained them up for taking their rightful place in society. The Kashmir University that was founded in 1948 has made good progress. Government granted liberal loans to State subjects for higher technical studies. Government also sanctioned four recurring scholarships annually with all fees for a period of five years for veterinary training in India. Three senior doctors have been deputed during the year to the United Kingdom for advanced studies. Medical and Engineering students have been during the year deputed to various colleges in India.

In Madhya Bharat there are five degree colleges, 10 intermediate colleges, 37 boys' high schools, 11 girls' high schools, 219 boys' middle schools, 55 girls' middle schools, 3,861 primary schools for boys and 314 primary schools for girls. There are also some special institutions like Sanskrit colleges, 1 music college, 1 technical institute and 2 public schools. There are a few institutions run by the Government solely for the benefit of scheduled castes and aboriginals who are also

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

exempted from tuition fees. Similar facilities are provided for the children of displaced persons. There are 29 Montessori schools of which 16 are run by the Government.

Social education has made rapid strides in the State. There are 563 social education centres of which 222 are run by the Government. Grants in aid are given to centres run under the non-official agencies. About 16,000 adults have already taken advantage of these centres.

Compulsory primary education has been introduced in limited areas. Basic education has been introduced in two primary schools in each district. During the year postgraduate classes in many subjects were started. At Chahor an agricultural college has been started and it is decided that an engineering college should be started at Indore.

Physical education was introduced in the State on a universal basis. The National Cadet Corps Scheme sponsored by the Government of India has been adopted and one independent company of senior division and three troops of junior division are working now. Madhya Bharat's budget provision for education for 1951-52 is Rs 14,17 lakhs.

With a view to reorientate the existing system of education in the State the Madhya Pradesh Government appointed a committee of nine members with Dr. Tirichindas Chitman. The Committee has not (till the time of writing these lines) submitted its report.

The winter course of the social education classes for the year under review started on December 1, 1950. In all 3,000 centres were opened and 49,994 teachers were thus conducting the classes. About 11 lakh adults were enrolled in these centres. Summer camps for social education have been started from May 1, 1951 at 116 places. The following programme intended to prevent relapse of the newly trained adults into illiteracy and ignorance has been pursued vigorously with the help of local teachers throughout the State. The model village programme started by the social education workers has made very good progress during the year. Each district has one such scheme. During the year under review 1,491 primary schools were opened in villages with a population not less than 500.

In Madhya Pradesh there are 48 *vidya mandals*. It has been decided that the mandals be rehabilitated with the help of a provision of Rs 110 lakhs made in 1950-51 budget. As a first step in this direction the State Government has decided to work out 10 selected *vidya mandals* as model ones.

The State Government has sanctioned the Technical Education Scheme in co-ordination with the Government of India providing for technical and vocational training to 500 adult civilians at the Bhopal Training Centre for ex-Servicemen where training is now provided in

16 technical trades and in 9 vocational trades or cottage industries. The scheme is estimated to cost the State Government about Rs 201 600 3/4. A large number of the State are now receiving training under the scheme—65 in technical trades and 110 in vocational trades.

During 1950 the Junior Division Scheme of the National Cadet Corps was extended to non Government schools and schools situated in the newly integrated States. An Air Wing has been started in Patwardhan High School, Nagpur.

In Madras the Government has pursued its policy of converting existing training schools into basic training schools besides opening new ones. During the year 19 basic training schools imparted training to 4210 pupil teachers. Elementary schools are also being converted into basic elementary schools and the State has now 318 basic elementary schools. During the year 1989 000 boys and 1 187 000 girls were taught in the 37 801 elementary schools in the State. Secondary education has been reorganised and a provision has been made for teaching some useful crafts which would enable the pupil to earn a living. Teaching through the medium of regional languages. Teaching Hindi to those desirous of learning it is also another aspect of the scheme of secondary education. Faced with a steadily increasing demand for more secondary schools Government has liberalised the rules with regard to grant for the construction of buildings for secondary schools. Consequent on these measures the number of schools in the State has risen up from 99 for boys and 140 for girls in 1941 to 1 130 for boys and 144 for girls. The boys and girls attending these secondary schools respectively are 4 90 000 and 103 000.

In the field of collegiate education it is the Government's aim to have at least one college for each district except the Nilgiris all the districts have now at least one college each. In the last five years 17 new colleges have been opened. 41 577 boys and girls receive collegiate education. Besides two new engineering colleges one at Kakinada and the other at Anantapur and two technological colleges have also been opened.

The adult education movement also has gained momentum. A comprehensive scheme for educating adults comprising of opening of literacy school, training of teachers and adult work opening of rural colleges for adults and imparting citizenship training through various methods including rural education is now in progress. There are 1 166 adult schools working with a total strength of about 24 000 pupils and 10 rural colleges (for women) with a strength of 986.

All this progress has been possible because of the liberal allotments made by the Government. The preliminary figure for 1950 51

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showed an expenditure on education of Rs 1 039 lakhs the allotment in 1946-47 was Rs 590 lakhs

Mysore State has nearly 11 050 public educational institutions with a total enrolment of over 860 000 students There are 3 colleges in the State Government has sanctioned for five occupational institutes at Mysore Davangere Hassan Chintamani and Bhadravati which when functioning would along with the already existing Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore make the total into six

Hindi has been made compulsory in all high schools with effect from April 1 1950 Domestic science has been introduced in some girls schools The State Government has encouraged adult education by its annual grant of Rs 5 lakhs In 1950 98 primary schools were converted into basic education schools bringing the total to 100 Three Junior Division Units of the National Cadet Corps consisting of 200 cadets and 9 officers are sanctioned in order to afford military training in some of the high schools in the State

The State expenditure on education during the financial year 1950-51 was about Rs 31 crores The expenditure on technical education which was Rs 606 500 in 1947 rose to Rs 1 876 000 in 1950

The achievements in Orissa during the last 3 years in the educational sphere are the opening of the degree and intermediate colleges in all the old districts of the State increase in the number of high and middle English schools opening of more primary schools in villages where none existed provision of vocational subjects in secondary as well as primary schools introduction of basic and adult social education provision of physical education in almost all high schools and colleges introduction of the National Cadet Corps training in a number of institutions and liberal contribution to the hill tribes and other backward class students for their education The main feature however of the educational programme is the progress made in basic and social education

During the year Rs 15 lakhs were sanctioned for adult education and about 7 000 adults were being taught 186 lower primary and 6 upper primary schools were opened in ex State area 100 primary schools were given non recurring grants for the improvement of buildings and equipments at Rs 1 500 per school on an average Grants have been sanctioned for opening 23 primary schools in partially excluded areas in Koraput Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts A lump sum grant of Rs 1 lakh has been sanctioned for the improvement of primary school buildings 10 middle English schools and 2 high schools were opened during 1950-51

Government's policy has been to convert the existing primary schools into basic schools as early as possible The State has now 3

senior basic schools 133 junior basic schools 6 basic training schools and pre basic training institutions

The State Government also paid due attention to University education. During the year Rs 90 000 were sanctioned for building a University library. A recurring grant has been made for permitting girls to study in the Madhusudan Law College free of cost. The intermediate college at Barpada has been raised to degree standard and post-graduate classes have been opened in the Ravenshan College Cuttack. The Radhanath Training College at Cuttack has also been expanded.

The Deaf and Dumb School at Cuttack which was started by private effort is in receipt of regular Government aid. A recurring grant of Rs 10 000 has been sanctioned for payment of grants to the village libraries in the State. A grant of Rs 40 850 has been made besides the normal grant for the night schools and an additional grant has also been sanctioned for the Utkal Rashtrabhasa Prachar Sabha for spread of Hindi in the State. Eleven primary schools and one middle school were opened for the children of refugees at various camps in the State.

The Pepsu Government being committed to mass education has extended free primary education in the State. Education for girls and members of backward classes is free up to matric standard. During the period 81 new primary schools have been started. 90 primary schools have been raised to lower middle standard, 10 lower middle schools to middle standard and six middle schools to high standard. 18 schools run by the Birla Trust in Barnaul District have been taken over. In 1949-50 27 such schools were taken over.

To settle the medium of instruction the State has been divided into Punjab and Hindi speaking zones. In the Punjab speaking zone Punjabi would be the medium of instruction but Hindi would be a compulsory subject from 1st primary class onward and in the Hindi speaking area Hindi would be the medium of instruction but Punjabi would be a compulsory subject from 4th primary class onward. This formula is now working quite satisfactorily. Under the State's adult education scheme about 200 centres are working in different parts of the State.

The budget provision for education which was Rs 66.66 lakhs during 1945-1 (12.3 per cent of the total expenditure) has been increased to Rs 67.31 lakhs during 1945-6 (13.33 per cent of the total expenditure).

In the Punjab there has been a steady progress during the year on the educational line. A large number of primary schools and basic schools were started during the year. The number of English middle schools has risen by 13 and that of English high schools by 30. Government has started two colleges in the rural areas of the State.

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with the ultimate object of giving them a distinct rural bias. Grants amounting to Rs 2 lakhs have been given to privately managed affiliated colleges. The Punjab University which was started after partition by grants from the Centre and the State has during the year marched far ahead. Scholarships and stipends amounting to lakhs of rupees have been given by the State Government to Harijans backward Sikh castes and displaced students.

So far as the elementary stage of education is concerned the policy of the State Government has been to introduce basic education by starting all new schools on the basic type and by endeavouring to convert the existing ones into basic schools. 25 basic primary schools on cent per cent grant basis have been opened in addition to two model basic schools one at Oel and the other at Karnal. The training of basic teachers has also recorded progress insofar as another basic training school has been started at Satrod and three privately managed basic type of primary schools have been introduced this year. Orders in regard to the use of mother tongue as based on the language policy of the State have been put into effect to a large extent during the year and it is hoped before long the whole question would be settled well.

In the State more than a hundred social education centres are functioning now creating immediate interest amongst the masses for literacy civic education letter education recreational and cultural activities training in simple crafts and general knowledge about everyday life. During the year the National Cadet Corps also made rapid progress in the State. One armoured division and one medical corps comprising of 4 officers and 1,000 cadets were added in addition to one junior division of 39 officers and 11,000 cadets.

In Rajasthan a curriculum embodying a new outlook on education was introduced in 1950. During the period under review 500 primary schools have been started and 50 primary schools have been raised to middle schools. 20 middle schools to high schools and 1 high school to inter college. There are now in the State 17 colleges 153 high schools 35 middle schools and 98,5 primary schools.

Adult education in the State confined itself to spreading literacy. There are about 130 social education centres in the State. The State has about a dozen basic primary schools.

Saurashtra has made primary education free. She is committed to making it compulsory throughout the State. During the year 19 primary schools were added benefiting about 9,200 more pupils. The expenditure incurred by Government on primary schools alone came to Rs 936,800 i.e. about 71 per cent of the total revenue of the State. The Saurashtra Government has undertaken a new programme of school buildings on the basis of 50 per cent contribution by the Govern-

ment and 50 per cent by the people. Government has sanctioned Rs. 2.5 lakhs for this purpose—25 buildings have already been completed under this scheme and 102 are now under construction.

In the field of secondary education changes have been made giving importance to the teaching of Hindi. There are 129 secondary schools in the State and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,05,51,000. There are three colleges in the State, all affiliated to the Gujarat University. There are about 1,480 students and during the year Government spent about Rs. 5,14,000. The Commerce College at Bhavnagar made good progress during the year. The technical institution at Morvi was upgraded and first year engineering class was started. There are 9 training colleges and 19 training centres in the State. The State Government is considering schemes for starting a medical college, a law college and an agricultural college.

Travancore-Cochin has about 15 lakh school-going children. Another quarter of a lakh of youth receive instruction in colleges. There are 29 colleges, about 500 high schools with middle schools attached, about 700 middle schools without high schools, about 4,000 primary schools and 170 special schools. In the budget for 1950-51 the provision for education came to Rs. 331.05 lakhs for ordinary expenditure besides Rs. 9 lakhs for construction of buildings, making a total of over Rs. 340 lakhs—nearly 25 per cent of the total revenue of the State.

Among the salient features of progress made during the year are the introduction of appropriate schemes for basic education, social education, improvement in the service conditions of private teachers in secondary schools, extension of compulsory primary education, abolition of denominational schools and the starting of a polytechnic institute. Besides starting a training centre for teachers in basic education, Government has in view the starting of 30 basic schools in selected centres from the educational year 1951-52 by the conversion of class I into a basic class. An Adult Education Board has been constituted for implementing the adult education scheme. An Adult Education Research and Training Centre has also been started in Trandrum City with the object of training workers in the right method of organisation and conduct of adult education centres with a programme of all-round education.

Steps have also been taken for the extension of compulsory primary education scheme to two more taluks during the academic year 1951-52. In addition to the compulsory teaching of Hindi in Form II and III, Government is also paying monthly grant to the Dakshina Bharti Hindi Prachar Sabha for the propagation of Hindi. The Sabha has also been allowed free use of school buildings for the conduct of the examinations.

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been assisted for setting up their mobile units towards the expansion of their social education activities-

The number of high schools (including Anglo-Indian High Schools) has now risen to 1088 (947 boys and 141 girls) as against 761 (672 boys and 89 girls) at the time of partition. There are now 1124 middle schools (962 boys and 162 girls) as against 983 (868 boys and 115 girls). To improve the supply of trained teachers the David Hare Training College has been reorganised and it is decided to admit up to 200 graduates (men) for training. Under the revised scheme it would be possible to admit about 100 women in 1951-52 bringing the total enrolment in the reorganised college up to 300. The courses of training have also been reorientated and a Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research is being set up to provide facilities for research and carry on intelligence tests and also to serve as a clearing house of up-to-date educational information. The number of colleges for men and women has risen to 90 as against 51 at the time of partition. The amount of maintenance grant also increased from Rs 9.13 lakhs in the year of partition to Rs 5.49 lakhs in the year under review. Fifty colleges received financial assistance from Government as against 20 existing colleges received a grant of Rs 19.19 lakhs in 1950-51 as against Rs 5.17 lakhs in 1949-50 under the Dispersal Scheme.

A new Act viz the Calcutta University Act 1951 has been passed to replace the old Acts of 1857 and 1904 by which the University of Calcutta was so long governed. The new Act provides for reorganisation of the University of Calcutta on the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission of 1917-19 and the Radhakrishnan Commission of 1948-49.

Various improvements have been brought about during the period under review in pre-matric and post-matric stages in diploma courses in engineering colleges and in technical social cultural and research lines of education. Mention must be made of a case. The Government school of Arts has been reorganised with a view to improving the standard of training and meeting modern demands in the field of Arts and Crafts particularly relating to design in cottage industries. During the year Government spent on this work Rs 16 lakh as against Rs 1 lakh in the year 1947-48.

The National Cadet Corps made steady progress. An Air Wing Unit has also been established and a sum of Rs 17.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of a building to house the Air Wing Unit. A sum of Rs 60,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a pavilion in the Mridan for the convenience and recreation of the cadets who would come for parade from various parts of Calcutta. An Air Force Section in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps has



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been sanctioned and three officers have been trained for this purpose. Three officers have also been trained for the Naval Wing of the junior cadets.

Finally it should be noted that an additional grant of Rs. 19,000 was made to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, the Calcutta Blind School and the All India Light House for the Blind. The total grant made to these institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 60,800 as against Rs. 46,800 in the year of partition.

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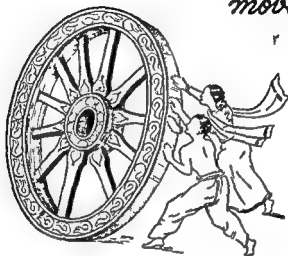


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CHAPTER V

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food was India's problem of the year. Many parts of the country were on the verge of famine. In their helplessness and anxiety people began to draw comparison between the Bengal Famine of 1943 and the impending one. But the Government saw the crisis ahead and tapped all possible sources. Famine was averted. Fear has receded.

It may not be out of place here if mention is made that partition left India much poorer in the matter of foodgrains. Although the Indian Union got nearly 84 per cent of the net sown area of undivided India, the irrigated area that fell within the Indian Union formed only 69 per cent of the total irrigated area of undivided India. The surplus areas of Sindh, Punjab and Sylhet which supplied about 8 lakh tons of foodgrains annually to the deficit areas went to Pakistan. All this has increased India's food deficit and left us more dependent upon the uncertain markets.

In spite of Government's decision taken in early 1949 that in 1950 not more than 1.5 million tons of foodgrains should be imported during the year 1950 about 2 million tons of foodgrains were imported. This was mainly due to the fact that during 1950 widespread damage to crops and a series of natural calamities adversely affected the internal availability of foodgrains to the extent of 6 million tons. The target of procurement for 1950 was 51.6 lakh tons but because of the shortfall in production procurement was only 46.3 lakh tons. All this resulted in frequent breakdowns in rationing and distribution of foodgrains. At the top of all this came the failure of *kharif* crops over a considerable part of the country. The stocks held by the States at the end of 1950 were 7.46 lakh tons against 15.8 lakh tons at the end of the previous year. Arrangements were made to purchase foodgrains from several countries in the world.

But due to the serious shipping position then and other difficulties India could not get imported foodgrains in such quantities as would relieve the country of the strain through which it was passing. In view of the lean months ahead and in view of the uncertainty of the availability of shipping space ration in all the States reduced from 12 ozs. a day to 9 ozs. The cut imposed some sacrifice on the surplus areas and distributed the scarcity evenly throughout the country.

Imports were not forthcoming. Crop had failed. Calamity came after calamity in a trail. Food position became very precarious in some States. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre saw that week after week thousands of tons of foodgrains reached the various

deficit States Bihar being the most threatened State received the greatest attention. The total quantity of foodgrains despatched to Bihar in April was 98 000 tons—almost equal to the entire quantity received in 1950. Transport storage and distribution arrangements were promptly made. The total allotment of foodgrains for Bihar in May was 112 300 tons.

In June Prime Minister Nehru in his capacity as the Chairman of the Cabinet Food Committee took upon himself direct responsibility of meeting the near famine situation in Bihar and other parts of India. The Cabinet Food Committee met daily to review the food position with the object of tackling the crisis on a war footing. Shri Nehru visited Bihar in the middle of June and made an on the spot study of food conditions in the State. There was a continual supply of foodgrains to the State at the rate of 3 000 tons a day. Stocks were being built up in North Bihar against difficulties in movement likely to arise after the commencement of the monsoon. The number of fair price shops was increased to 6 190 covering a total population of 13.5 million. Confidence was thus restored in all scarcity areas of the State.

Ceiling quotas of foodgrains were enhanced for deficit States for 1951. The quota of Bihar was increased from 600 000 tons to 1 million tons. Bombay from 1,00 000 tons to 1 100 000 tons. Madras from 400 000 tons to 1 million tons. West Bengal from 400 000 tons to 500 000 tons. Assam from 24 000 tons to 100 000 tons and Travancore Cochin from 325 000 tons to 400 000 tons. All the States were authorized to raise at the earliest date convenient consistently with stocks immediately in their possession the 9 ounces ration hitherto given to the limit of 12 ounces. Thus the country turned the corner in its struggle against impending famine. Different countries of the world came out to us at the time of crisis. The countrywise imports of foodgrains to India between January 1 and May 20 were: the U.S.A.—493 500 tons. Canada—59 300 tons. Argentina—35 300 tons. Australia—1,79 800 tons. Uruguay—9 100 tons. Burma—93 500 tons. Thailand—94 800 tons. Egypt—3 400 tons. China—18 000 tons and Pakistan 60 000 tons. Special mention must be made of the gesture of the U.S.A. in providing India the two-million ton grain aid and of the help the U.S.A. and Britain had given in providing shipping.

At the end of 1951 India for the first time since the introduction of food controls in 1913 is likely to have a sizeable central reserve of grains. Notwithstanding the additional requirements of the various States during the year it is expected that the Central reserve at the end of the year (1951) will be about 600 000 tons. Though this figure does not reach the target of 1 million tons recommended by the Gregory Committee it should be noted that to this amount will be added the 1 million tons of American grain to be received in 1952.

During the year under review the activities of the grow more food campaign went ahead at full pace. During the period July 1950 to June 1951 about 98 000 wells were constructed or repaired, 29 000 minor irrigation projects executed, 29 000 water lifting appliances installed and about 10 000 tanks repaired or constructed. The State Governments and the Central Tractor Organisation had during the same period reclaimed about 681 000 acres of land and another 178 000 acres were brought under mechanical cultivation by the State Governments. Other land improvement works covered an area of 606 000 acres. 56 000 tons of fertilisers, 143 000 tons of oilcakes and large quantities of compost and other manures were supplied. The seed distribution schemes covered the distribution of 96 000 tons of improved cereal seeds and 6 000 tons of green manure seed. On the expenditure side besides the C.M.F. grants and loans of Rs. 10.03 crores in 1949-50 and Rs. 3.84 in 1950-51, an additional amount of Rs. 13.91 was also utilised for the same purpose from the Food Procurement Bonus funds accrued to the State Governments.

In 1951-52 every effort would be made to cover 5 million acres of intensive cultivation area under the grow more food campaign to reach the additional target production of 14 million tons of foodgrains. India's ten year programme for land transformation apart from hydro-electric works involves intensive endeavour progressively undertaken to achieve definite results.

- (a) All available funds and technical facilities would be concentrated in 48 million irrigated acres in the country capable of intensive cultivation.
- (b) Bhoomi Sena, a land army of volunteers supported by an extension service would be organised in at least 100 000 of 500 000 villages.
- (c) Ten million acres would be reclaimed or brought under fresh cultivation.
- (d) Go-samvardhan drive would be organised through key village schemes and key farm schemes to provide India 60 000 stud bulls in a year that is one third of the country's total requirements and to eradicate rinderpest so fatal to our cattle.
- (e) Vana Mahotsava would be made an integral part of the country's national life for adding 300 million trees and protecting and developing forests.

This programme must yield every year an addition of 5 million acres of intensive cultivation, 1 million acres of fallow land for fresh cultivation, 50 000 stud bulls, 15 million cattle immunised from rinderpest, 10 million trees planted in 10 000 villages looked after by the Bhoomi Sena.

By July 1951 it was a year since Vana Mahotsava was first started

in India. Last year out of 30 million trees planted 10 million had survived. If planted forestwise these would have covered 50 000 acres of land and cost the forest department Rs 75 lakhs. This year too Vana Mahotsava was observed with enthusiasm all over the country—by Governments, civic agencies, educational institutions, railways, defence services, etc.

The States too had to fight the threats of famine throughout the year. In the earlier part of 1950 Assam's food position was satisfactory and she even exported 10 000 tons of rice. And more land was brought under the plough during the year. But the communal upheaval and the decrease in production of autumn and winter rice in 1950-51 by about 4.5 lakh tons from the previous years due to draught, damage by flood, insects and earthquake made Assam a deficit area and during 1950-51 the Centre had to supply about 26 000 tons to the State. With a view to ease the situation Government took various measures for the execution of the procurement scheme. But due to communication difficulty in some interior parts of the State the target could not be reached. Government also launched an all-out effort to procure paddy from the surplus pockets. Along with the procurement drive the Government of Assam carried on the grow more food schemes with vigour on a seven-point integrated programme. The irrigation projects undertaken to encourage grow more production drive achieved considerable success. Although 17 major irrigation projects are in process of implementation till 1951. These projects on completion would benefit 3,96,000 acres of land which would result in an additional yield of about 11 000 tons.

In Bihar apart from providing better and increased irrigational facilities efforts were made to reclaim wastelands and bring them under plough. Taking into account the improvement brought about through the execution of irrigation and land reclamation schemes the productive capacity of the State increased permanently to the extent of 2,95,768 tons at the end of the year 1950-51 and taking into account both permanent and recurring schemes (as for example fertiliser, compost, etc.) the increased production attributable to the grow more food scheme during the year 1950-51 was 281,507 tons. The research section of the Agriculture Department of the State has to its credit a number of successful experiments which they have conducted to evolve better varieties of wheat, rice and sugarcane. The manual trials carried out by this Department in the plots of the cultivators are perhaps unique in the country.

As a result of the organised drive for improved food production with various schemes the Bombay State could produce 1 lakh tons of additional foodgrains during 1948-49. It was increased to 1½ lakh tons in 1949-50. The estimated production in 1950-51 was two

lakh tons. There were 14 schemes in operation for multiplication and distribution of improved seed of paddy bajra jowar wheat etc. The seed was sold to cultivators at cost price. During 1950-51 a large quantity of seed that could cover 455,000 acres was distributed. 30,302 tons of manure mixture was supplied to cultivators during the year. It covered an area of 239,76 acres and an additional yield of 19,050 tons was realised. Encouragement was also given for distribution of fertilizers. Subsidy was paid for compost making in rural areas and 823,610 tons of compost were distributed and 17,670 tons of additional yield were realised. Fourteen lift irrigation schemes with installation of pumping sets have been completed this year. They would irrigate 31,000 acres with an additional yield of 7,500 tons. The number of tractors in charge of the mechanical cultivation section of the Agricultural Department increased from 6 in 1946 to 207 excluding 98 bulldozers. Units were formed of between 6 and 10 tractors and they were lent to cultivators on concessional hire. During the period August 1, 1950 to April 30, 1951 19,079 tons of steel, 9,162 feet of piping, 2,847 tons of cement, 26,577 powder bags, 11,362 packages, 6,069 crow bars and 50,378 barbed wire bundles were distributed to the agriculturists through the agency of the District Rural Development Boards. By the above and various

during the year tried to increase her food production.

In Hyderabad the intensive cultivation schemes were first sanctioned in May 1950. Subsequently a few more schemes were added and in some cases the targets were revised. The target of additional production during 1950-51 was 46,301 tons of food rising to 1,76 lakh tons by the end of 1955. This additional production was to be achieved through land improvement scheme, supply scheme and plant protection scheme. Under the land improvement scheme about 1,000 new wells were sunk, 1,704 tanks were repaired, about 800 oil engines and pumping sets were distributed and about 16,000 acres of fallow and weed infested lands were reclaimed. This scheme has brought about 1 lakh acres of land under cultivation and the increase in production could be about 7,000 tons a year. Under the supply scheme large quantities of improved seeds of paddy and jowar and varieties of cotton seed were distributed. Besides distributing organic manures and fertilizers green manuring is popularised. Extensive plant protection measures have been adopted. Large quantities of sulphur to treat jowar seed against mites were distributed throughout the State. Several thousands of acres have been dusted with Gammexene against paddy hoppers.

Jammu and Kashmir's foodgrains production in 1950-51 was about 19 lakh maunds as against 1.69 lakh million in the previous year.

The quantity of imported foodgrains in 1950 was about 11 000 tons as against 54 000 tons in 1949. The State supplies various types of manures and seeds and takes steps to fight diseases and pests. In July last a canal was opened at Udhampur about 10 miles from Jammu which would irrigate about 2 500 acres of land.

Madhya Bharat has a cultivated area of about 108 million acres. Cotton, oilseeds, wheat and jowar are the cultivations. To meet its commitment to feed the 17 million people under rationing, the Madhya Bharat administration imported 19 000 tons of foodgrains in 1949. The year 1950, however, saw remarkable recovery. Not only did Madhya Bharat wipe out its deficit in 1950, but also spared for deficit areas over 50 000 tons of foodgrains. Madhya Bharat has organised vigorous efforts for additional food production so as to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of 1951. Over 175 000 bighas of new land have been allotted and settlers are encouraged to cultivate them. Kharif infested land is being reclaimed with the help of tractors supplied by the Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India. About 60 000 acres of land had already been reclaimed.

Madhya Pradesh is normally a surplus State in the matter of food grains and was actually helping deficit States. But by October 1950 the food situation deteriorated because of the bleak prospects of the *kharif* crops and the non-fulfilment of promised imports. Still, however, the State food policy of partial procurement and measures to control marketing directly continued and steps were taken to intensify procurement. The percentage of levy in respect of rice was raised from 60 to 75. In the case of jowar it was raised from 10 to 60. The percentage of levy for the procurement of wheat continued to be 60. To intensify procurement and check the rise in prices, bans were imposed on movement of rice, wheat and jowar from the producing districts. Free stocks of rice are now required to move to the areas according to the ceilings fixed for each of the consuming districts. The prices in the consuming areas are also kept under check by the Deputy Commissioners by executive action. The State Government has kept its import at the minimum, it being 35 000 tons in 1950. During the year, under the grow more food campaign, the State Government worked under the schemes of (i) subsidised distribution of improved paddy seed, (ii) distribution of rust-tolerant varieties of wheat, (iii) cash-taccavi for *kharif* potato seed and (iv) extension of area under *rabi* potato. Distribution of manures and fertilisers was done under seven schemes. All the schemes have brought in thousands of acres of new land under cultivation and increased the production immensely.

Development of irrigation was envisaged in the grow more food plan by operating schemes for sinking of new wells, repairs to old wells, construction and repairs of small village tanks commanding less

han 50 acres area each village irrigation project for construction and repairs of bigger tanks by departmental efforts executing certain earmarked major irrigation works under main P.W.D. and installation of Persian Wheels or Rahits and power pumping plants. Under the land improvement scheme construction and repairs to embankments reclamation of lands by tractors and cultivation of fallow lands by peasants were operated. During the year about 66 000 acres of land were ploughed by the tractors working under the scheme for reclamation of malarious land. To step up production Government further introduced during the year a scheme for double cropping of paddy area by wheat and winter paddy under State irrigation tanks.

With the betrayal by Nature for the fourth year in succession the agricultural situation of Madras deteriorated considerably. In spite of calamities an additional food production of 158 699 tons was achieved during 1950-51. The intensive cultivation scheme was only one of the many schemes Government undertook to tide over the food shortage. The green manure scheme and a plan for intensifying the mechanised cultivation brought in an additional production of 7.27 lakhs of tons. There was yet another scheme providing for the distribution of fertilisers, manures and improved seeds at low rates. During the year under review about 3 lakh tons of fertilisers, manures and improved seeds were distributed. This scheme brought about an additional production of 1.14 lakh tons. With a view to replace the antiquated methods of cultivation with more modern methods and to educate the ryots in improved methods of farming which would yield increased production the Department of Agriculture has spread a number of field workers throughout the length and breadth of the State. The work of the office is engaged in intensive cultivation propaganda mainly consists of introduction of new seeds, demonstration of improved methods, control of pests and diseases and holding of shows and exhibitions thus carrying conviction home to the ryots. The results of this campaign has already borne fruit and in a few years most of the farmers would be pursuing up to date methods in cultivation. A five year plan on irrigation being worked out and estimated at Rs. 10.54 crores has already been spent. The programme for irrigation development falls roughly into three parts. The first part concerns 300 small irrigation schemes at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 6 to 7 crores in five years. By June 1951 about 89 schemes had been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.85 lakhs. When completed the 300 schemes would bring under irrigation about 300 000 acres for which the yield should be 15 lakh tons. Ten projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.33 crores have been sanctioned and are progressing. Among these mention may be made of the Love Bhavan Project in Coimbatore District estimated to cost Rs. 8.79 lakhs and to irrigate 100 000 acres. The Malampuzha Project in Malabar estimated to cost

Rs 380 lakhs and to irrigate 40 000 acres the Mettur Canal Scheme estimated to cost Rs 24 lakhs and benefit 15 000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore Districts the Illajad Reservoir estimated to cost 13.5 lakhs and irrigate 12 000 acres in Nellore the Upper Pennar Project in Anantapur District estimated to cost Rs 89 lakhs and to irrigate 6 000 acres the Bhairavanitippa Project estimated to cost Rs 8 lakhs and to irrigate 8 000 acres

Another part of the State's irrigation programme comprises the multi purpose projects with the development of the Godavari Krishna and Tungabhadra river valleys. The Tungabhadra Project which could irrigate in the first stage 300 000 acres of land in Bellary and Kurnool Districts and develop 30 000 h.p.s. of power has already been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs 25 crores that being the share of the Madras State as distinct from the share of the Hyderabad State. For the Krishna river the Krishna Pennar Project is under investigation. This project could have a reservoir three to four times that of Mettur which could irrigate about three million acres in the districts of Cuddapah Kurnool Nellore Chingleput South Arcot Chittoor and Guntur. The project could also supply water to Madras City.

In Mysore a Food Production Department was created to intensify and extend cultivation and to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments connected with the grow more food campaign. About 9.5 lakh acres of wastelands have been granted by Government to intending cultivators. Short term irrigation projects such as restoration of tanks and improvement of canals were carried out with special emphasis. Large scale farms and regional farms have been established to serve as Model Administration Farms for the agricultural population. Schools for the sons of farmers have been organised and the pupils are trained in modern methods of agriculture. A Central Tractor Organisation is built up with nearly 10 tractors and 30 bulldozers to help agriculturists with modern means of cultivation. Major irrigation works like the Lakshavalli Reservoir Project costing over Rs 20 crores the Tungabhadra Anicut Work estimated to cost about Rs 2 crores and the Nugu Project costing a similar sum were undertaken and are in various stages of execution. Under the grow more food scheme greater attention was paid to lift irrigation from river channels and wells. Under lift irrigation from river channels two works one at Nilasoge on the bank of Cauvery and the other at Harihara on the bank of Tungabhadra are already working and about 10 other schemes are under active consideration. About 3 000 acres would be brought newly under irrigation and supply of water to 25 000 acres of the old area was also assured as a result of the works so far done. A scheme for the renovation of 175 irrigation wells in the Vedavathy Basin in Chitaldrug District has been got up. This scheme could cost about Rs 90 lakhs and is proposed.

to be completed in 15 years. This would bring under irrigation about 10,000 acres on an average 8 acres for each well.

Normally a surplus and exporting State Orissa during the year under review experienced some difficulties in regard to food position. In spite of this position during the first four months of 1951 about 6,500 tons of rice were exported to other States. The quantity of rice procured up to April this year was 79,000 tons. Under the intensive cultivation scheme several minor irrigation works each costing from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs were constructed. In spite of the stringency exercised during the year in the repair grant for improvement of canals and distributaries the irrigation area under the North Orissa canals increased by about 2,000 acres during the year. Under the irrigation work 50 schemes were ready for the 1951 irrigation and flood season providing irrigation to 66,569 acres flood protection to 1,400 acres and drainage to 2,400 acres. About 61 miles of new irrigation channel could be constructed and the increase in foodgrains on this count would be about 11,600 tons of rice.

Pepsu is a surplus unit. It exported 160,67 tons of foodgrains to deficit areas in the year 1950. The five year plan launched in furtherance of the grow more food campaign was executed very successfully. During 1950-51 a sum of about Rs. 50 lakhs was spent on these schemes. Over Rs. 17 lakhs were given away in cash as subsidies for sinking 197 wells and another sum of over Rs. 7 lakhs was given in cash as subsidies for installing 591 pumping sets. 400 more wells were sunk by the cultivators without claiming subsidies. Loans amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs were granted for purchasing 109 tractors and more than 10,000 acres of cultivable wasteland were reclaimed. About 300 tractors including private owned were in operation in the State. Eight municipalities have already started compost making and the rest are following suit. Under the compost making 8,000 pits were dug in rural areas while 2,000 acres were green manured with 1,000 maunds of green seeds distributed free. 400 tons of chemical fertilisers were consumed. The schemes under the five year plan for grow more food will fully implemented would together yield an additional produce of one lakh tons of foodgrains. Some set back was caused to Pepsu's grow more food efforts by floods in September 1951 which caused considerable damage to standing crops in Kapurthala and Barnala Districts and by locust swarms towards the end of January 1951. Prompt action was taken by the Government to help the cultivators of the flood affected areas and Rs. 10,000 were advanced to these districts for distribution as subsidies and loans. The Agriculture Department and the public successfully fought the winged menace and the State became practically free of locusts. Faced with an uphill task of wiping out its food deficit and short of its staple wheat and rice producing tracts and various irrigation facilities.

lities (all lost to Pakistan) Punjab approved as many as 40 schemes for execution during the year 1949-50 at a cost of about Rs. 16 millions. These ranged from the construction of big dams and tractor cultivation to destruction of rats, monkeys, jackals and domestication of wild animals. Similarly schemes costing about Rs. 18.6 millions were executed during 1950-51. A provision of Rs. 24.79 millions had also been made for the current financial year i.e. 1951-52. Schemes costing about Rs. 2,514,950—grant-in-aid schemes Rs. 5,156,430 and loan schemes costing Rs. 0,357,800—were executed during the period from April 1950 to June 1951. During the year under review Government undertook various schemes for providing irrigation facilities—sinking of percolation wells, construction of tube wells, renovation of dams, bunds and kuhl and extension of lining of the already existing minor canals. According to plan the State Government would be able to complete 15 irrigation schemes by June 1952 at a cost of about Rs. 59 lakhs which would yield about 50,000 tons of foodgrains by the end of 1952. Large tracts of area were reclaimed with tractors and allotted to displaced persons. During the period from July 1950 to March 1951 about 1,350 acres of wet areas were reclaimed. Supply of the best type of manure and pure seed and facilities for mechanical cultivation were provided. Nearly 20 per cent of the total production was destroyed by pest and diseases and about 4,000,000 maunds of wheat were lost every year due to *pohli* alone. In order to save these badly needed foodgrains Government resorted to legislation and enacted the Punjab Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds Act, 1949 requiring the villagers to eradicate certain pernicious weeds and to control insect pests which would be declared as serious from time to time. Extermination of *pohli* had already been carried out over an area of 1,900,000 acres. Similarly rat extermination campaign was carried over an area of 2,00,000 acres. Under the jackal and monkey destruction schemes about 16,000 jackals and 74,000 monkeys were killed within a short time. To avoid damage to food in stores Government maintained about 4,000 well built godowns.

Government tried during the period under review to produce more food by increasing arable acreage, improving soil fertility, improving irrigation facilities and by supplying seeds, manures and implements. The quantity of procurement in the rabi crop was 3,171,000 maunds and in the kharif 631,000 maunds. Distribution was made both in rural and urban areas generally by fair price shops and their number at one time was over 9,000. The period from April 1949 to March 1951 passed in an unsettled state owing to the integration of the various numerous agricultural departments of the covenanted States. By the beginning of 1950-51 however a unified agricultural department had come into being and started functioning efficiently. In addition to the

grow more food scheme which was being given the highest priority taccavi loans were granted in the year 1950-51 deepening of existing and excavation of new wells was taken up many old wells were repaired and their water was made available for irrigation purposes new land was brought under cultivation fertilisers were distributed use of seeds and green manure was popularised and pumping sets and Persian wheels for increasing irrigated areas were installed in many places. The cultivation of subsidiary food crops like potatoes sweet potatoes etc was increased and better seeds were distributed. Scientific methods of protection of plants from pests received constant attention and a regular plant protection scheme was prepared and put into operation. The locust menace during the year was rather serious and anti locust operations continued throughout the year. There were frequent invasions by large swarms right from June 1950 to the middle of February 1951. Mobile locust control squads equipped with hand and power dusting machines flame throwers and pesticides destroyed several locust swarms in Jodhpur Udaipur and Kotah Divisions particularly from December 1950 to February 1951 with the result that little or no damage was done to crops. There has been no great spring breeding of locust in the cultivated areas of Rajasthan.

Saurashtra's annual foodgrains deficit is about 1 lakh tons. But the irregular rainfall draught in certain parts excessive rains in other centres and visit of locusts aggravated the position during the last three years. The situation was however tackled by import and intensive procurement drives. The opening stock of foodgrains on January 1, 1950 was about 49,000 tons. A quantity of 16,184 tons were received from the Government of India under the Basic Plan and about 99,000 tons were procured under local procurement during the year 1950. With due caution and prompt action the State managed not to witness any incident of starvation or collapse in the distribution machinery. The main cultivation of the State are bajra sorghum groundnut sesamum cotton sugarcane and wheat. Production of rice was considered negligible but efforts made in a scientific manner have resulted in immediate rise in its production. The main objective of irrigation. The Government has undertaken several irrigation projects both minor and major. Grow more food schemes are being undertaken by the Government with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in food in Saurashtra by the end of 1951. An increase in production by 19,967 tons of foodgrains was recorded during the year. The production of rice in Saurashtra stands now at 25,000 tons per year whereas in 1948-49 and earlier years it did not exceed 5,500 tons per year. Government maintains 37 tractors for breaking the soil and for cultivation purposes. It also maintains Boring and Agricultural Engineering Section for the purpose of helping cultivators in the work of boring blasting and contractor ploughing.

Fourteen deep boring works are in progress. Nine artesian flows were tapped while 113 sub-artesian supplies of water had been obtained. The work of the section is being extended.

Food production programmes of the Travancore Cochin Government started in previous years were continued with vigour and new programmes were started during the year. Major irrigation schemes like the Peechi Irrigation Scheme, the Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme and the Perinchani-Thripparappu Scheme made considerable progress. 2,000 acres of land would receive the first supply of water from the Peechi Irrigation Scheme and 3,000 acres of land from the Chalakudy River Diversion Scheme during the next irrigation season. The execution of Wadalancherry River Valley Scheme taken up in January 1951 is progressing. Investigation of the Neyyar Project is expected to be completed within six months. The Vembanad Project, the investigation of which was started last year, has been sanctioned and steps are in progress to start the work. The entire scheme would be completed in 1951-52. The work in connection with the Muvattupuzha River Diversion Scheme is well under way while the construction of the channels and extension of electric lines for pumping in connection with the Puzhakkal Storage Scheme are almost complete.

Sixteen lift irrigation works benefiting a total area of 15,385 acres have been completed while six more items benefiting an area of 2,400 acres are in progress. Works in 13 places benefiting an area of 3,445 acres could be started soon. In addition to the above various land reclamation schemes have also made good progress. About 2,000 minor irrigation works are completed benefiting an area of approximately 9 lakh acres. About 11,000 tons of manure was distributed to the ryots at the concessional rate of 9/3 the cost price to benefit about 11 lakh acres. Forty new wells were sunk for the benefit of private land owners on a subsidised basis and 114 private tanks were improved costing 1.88 lakhs. A vigorous drive for the production and popularisation of compost manure was also carried out. To encourage intensive cultivation a scheme for competition in paddy cultivation was started and prizes were distributed to the winners in the different areas. A scheme for the production of synthetic grains from the mixture of tapioca and groundnut flour was also started and successfully demonstrated in the All India Exhibit on held at Trivandrum in January 1951.

In Uttar Pradesh the Government launched a drive for increasing production by (i) extension of green manure, more particularly by growing moong type I in monsoon fallows, (ii) converting about one crore acres of single cropped land into *dofasli* and (iii) quick multiplication and utilization of improved seed. The following table shows the progress of grow more food campaign in the U.P. for the year ending 31st March 1951.

1	Quantity of improved seed distributed—	
	(a) Kharif	3 259 tons
	(b) Rabi	18 644
2	Artificial fertilizers distributed	10 964
3	Oilcakes distributed	2 610
4	Rural Compost prepared	1 719 774
5	Town Compost prepared	301 000
6	Sanai seed distributed	311

Under the Usar Reclamation Scheme about 1 640 acres of land were cleared of the jungle. The total produce from this scheme would go up to 5 000 maunds in 1951-52. The Agricultural Engineering Department have brought under cultivation an additional area of about 15 400 acres which would yield about 154 lakh tons of foodgrains. Tractor service also is available in the State. Government possessing 500 tractors. Three zonal and 10 rural workshops are maintained by the Government to undertake the servicing repairs and maintenance of tractors and tractor implements, the manufacture of agricultural implements, repairs to boring tools and plants and other equipment and the manufacture of strainers and other boring accessories.

In May 1950 the Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a committee to estimate the irrigation and power requirements of each district of the State and to suggest ways and means for meeting them. This committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government in the form of a fifteen year plan divided into three phases of five years each. The first phase of the plan envisages the completion of the irrigation and power schemes which were then in progress, the second phase includes the construction of another 1 650 tube wells in the eastern districts of the State, extension of irrigation works in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur and launching of the Ramganga Dam Project (which on completion would generate 93 000 kw of firm power and 27 000 kw of additional seasonal power) and the third phase includes the construction of 1 959 wells in the State and completion of the Ramganga and the Yamuna schemes. Works on Sarada Canal Extension, Bundelkhand and Mirzapur Scheme, Ganga and Yamuna Canals, tube wells etc. progressed during the year and thousands of additional acres were brought under cultivation. Government has also sanctioned projects for the construction of Irrigation Research Institute at Roorkee and this work has been taken up. Attached to this Research Institute the field research station at Bihadrabad where the hydraulic and soil laboratories are situated and where model experiments on river training and other problems were being carried out during the year.

During the year West Bengal tried to improve food production in the State by providing more irrigation and drainage facilities and reclaiming wasteland and by supplying seeds and manures and fertiliser

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General of Health Services and four Assistant Drugs Controllers one at the headquarters and the other three at the main seaports of Bombay Calcutta and Madras have been appointed. Two Inspectors have also been appointed for Delhi and Ajmer.

In India there are at present four main Medical Stores Depots at Madras Bombay Calcutta and Karnal. The first two have factories attached to them. Theampur Depot which was being used for holding surplus stocks of the Defence Department was closed down on May 1 1950. The Delhi Depot which had been set up after partition to meet demands for displaced persons relief work was closed down on December 15 1950 and the stocks have been transferred to the Medical Depot at Karnal. The Depot and Factories are running on a commercial basis and are self financing.

In the beginning of 1950 there was an acute shortage of Penicillin and other essential drugs in the country. In May last year import of Penicillin Insulin Sulpha drugs Arsenicals Anti Leprosy drugs and Para Amino Salicylic Acid was liberalised by the grant of free licences. Subsequently Chloromycetin Glucose medicinal Normal Human Plasma Sulpha drugs Diethyl Carbazimazine Amino acids X-ray films etc. has been liberalised.

Liberalization has been doing immense service to the field. Expert advice and demonstration in the field of Malaria Maternity and Child Health etc. The Organisation in the field of Malaria Maternity and Child Health etc. The Committees on Cholera Plague Tuberculosis workers in these fields have been nominated.

The International Children's Emergency Fund has been assisting India in the form of equipment and supplies and fellowships. India has been receiving substantial assistance from the organisation since 1949. The UNICEF had till the end of 1950 approved of programmes costing that organisation \$ 191 000 US dollars. Some of the programmes have already been started and the others will be implemented during 1951.

The Government of India has also done much spade work in providing good housing and promoting anti Tuberculosis activities BCG Vaccination programme etc. The activities of the various State Governments which are recorded below show that the States too have paid great attention to this problem.

In Assam in the sphere of public health the medical staff had to divert their efforts for dealing with problems arising out of earthquake and floods. The treatment of Kala azar was carried on with vigour and the disease shows signs of decrease. There are 76 Kala azar districts.

During the Year Bombay has extended the medical and public health service in the State. The efficiency and scope of service of the civil hospitals at the district headquarters as well as dispensaries and grant aid institutions have improved. 19 of the civil hospitals maintain an ambulance service that transports serious patients from the interior to the hospital. Although all the civil hospitals have their X-ray unit and provide some accommodation for TB patients a special hospital for chest diseases has been established at Aundh near Poona. The hospital is equipped with up-to-date apparatus and carries out advanced operative procedures with facilities for hospitalization in a salubrious climate. A BCG campaign has been launched along with other anti-TB measures and training in radiology is given at the Bombay group of hospitals. Grants are also paid to non-Governmental institutions engaged in anti-TB work.

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A grant of Rs 5 lakhs has been paid to the Society for crippled children which has started an orthopaedic hospital in Bombay. An anti leprosy campaign has been launched and a special leprosy officer has been appointed for the purpose. The lepers home at Ahmedabad has been handed over to a missionary agency for management. It the Kolhapur lepers colony water supply facilities have been improved. The Hallkine Institute of Bombay maintains several departments with scientific laboratories, manufacture and research activities. A stud farm at Pimpri near Poona is to be purchased to enable the Institute to improve the manufacture of sera and vaccines. Penicillin is also being bottled at the Institute which is already meeting a large demand for sera and vaccines for control of epidemic diseases and vitamin tablets etc.

The State Government has been encouraging the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine and has made a provision of Rs 150,000 during the year 1951-52 for grants to ayurvedic institutions. Research in Ayurved will be financed. Government is also considering the recommendations of the Committee appointed to improve the conditions in the mental hospitals in the State and the diet scales of the patients in these hospitals have been increased.

Training facilities and scholarships for deserving students at the Government training college in Bombay Poona Ahmedabad and Broodri have been increased. A hostel for women students of the Grant Medical College of Bombay has been constructed and it accommodates 10 students. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve the situation of supply of nurses with establishment of facilities for training and encouragement to recruitment of nurses. The training and activities of medicines and health visitors are also being encouraged. Under the scheme of medical rural relief medical practitioners are subsidised by the Government and they meet the requirements of medical attendance in the villages. More centres of such service are being started. The number of cottage hospitals is also to be increased. The municipalities and district local boards running ayurvedic and unani dispensaries receive grants in aid from the Government.

The Public Health Department has been expanded and strengthened to carry out among other functions those of preventive medicine and education. In addition to the fully-equipped mobile hygiene units units combining medical and public health activities operate in several talukas. They include maternity units and they tour the villages and serve the rural population. There are also mobile hospital units which set up temporary hospitals in places where epidemic diseases are endemic. The large tracts in the State devastated by malaria have already been rid of the scourge and reclaimed with the employment of the DDT.

spray The survey squads carry on malaria survey in various districts and malaria control is now combined with other public health activities and an intensive campaign is to be carried on in Dharwar District and Greater Poona

Hyderabad has taken various measures to fight the more prevalent diseases of the State Anti Malaria operations have been carried out at the Nizamsagar Development scheme and at the Tungabhadra Project Area and there has been considerable reduction in the incidence of the disease Hyderabad combated T B through its various full equipped clinics and hospitals BCG vaccination work was done vigorously by a team of workers in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities The incidence of mortality by plague cholera and small pox is being reduced from year to year Preventive measures by flying squads controlled these epidemic diseases to a considerable extent especially in remote rural areas In the State there are two colonies of lepers and a leper home 126 hospitals and dispensaries all over the State acted as weekly leprosy clinics for out patients At Dichpalli there is a leprosy hospital with 400 beds Besides the Bureau of Health Education carried out health propaganda work by means of lectures health education and publicity in schools through newspapers and by organising health weeks public shows and exhibitions Maternity and child welfare work and rural medical work continue to receive the special attention of the Government

The dislocated people who entered Jammu and Kashmir brought with them the epidemics of cholera and typhus An isolation hospital for cholera was organised immediately and the disease was brought under control The epidemiological laboratory that went out of function for want of microscope has been organised and put into use and this laboratory enables the doctors to diagnose the various types of typhus and adopt the required preventive measures To check the spread of tuberculosis all those attacked were registered and attended to A chest diseases hospital was established in Srinagar with 50 beds and the number of beds has now been increased to 100 Kashmir approached the W H O through India and with the help of BCG team of the W H O about a lakh of people have already been vaccinated To fight malaria abundant supplies of quinine were rushed to the mofussil area of Jammu and during the year incidence of malaria recorded a decrease To make medical aid reach the interior plans are afoot to equip the district medical officers with mobile dispensaries and surgical appliances The Health Ministry has established a class for training the nurses A step of far reaching importance that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is trying to take is to evolve a plan of health service on modern and up-to-date lines and bring it into force

In Madhya Bharat there are 500 hospitals and dispensaries in

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cluding the 2 big hospitals at Gwalior and Indore and 14 district hospitals 45 maternity homes 999 ayurvedic and unani dispensaries a tuberculosis sanatorium 2 mental hospitals and 3 leper asylums. Government has employed touring *vaidyas* who visit patients every day within a radius of five miles of their place of work. Special facilities are provided for training doctors in BCG vaccination X-ray and laboratory work and for training nurses and compounders. The Public Health section took measures for the control of malaria and epidemics and towards improving maternity and child welfare health propaganda sanitation etc.

The Madhya Pradesh Government took sustained measures for fighting tuberculosis leprosy malaria and venereal diseases. A State managed tuberculosis sanatorium has been a long felt need and it is proposed to establish one at Chhindwara for which Rs 3 lakhs are provided. In furtherance of the drive against tuberculosis Rs 16 lakhs have been provided for 200 beds in non Government hospitals and 100 beds in Government hospitals of the State. Three teams have been trained for BCG vaccinations. Ten BCG centres have been started in the State. At Nagpur centre alone about 38 000 persons have been tested and 11 000 have been vaccinated. New expenditures are being met in the treatment of leprosy. An important recent change of policy in respect of leprosy treatment is that provision is made not only for the treatment of leprosy patients at their homes where segregation is possible but also for complete eradication of leprosy in particular areas. A team of health workers that was trained in anti venereal diseases work at the Smla Centre of the W H O is now doing field work in the State.

New expenditures are being met towards anti malaria measures the number of anti malaria units functioning being eleven. A provision of Rs 26 000 is new expenditure for the development of indigenous systems of medicine has been made. A grant of Rs 4 000 was made to the Nagpur University towards the cost of establishment of a department in ayurvedic research. Government also decided to raise the existing pay of *vaidyas* and *hakims* attached to ayurvedic and unani dispensaries under the janapada *sabhas*. Government opened or made grants for the opening of about a dozen new cheap plan and ayurvedic dispensaries. For prevention of water borne diseases a provision of Rs 67 000 has been made for continuing the scheme of protected water supply in important towns in the State.

The general policy and programme of the Madras Government with regard to public health is directed towards protecting the people against diseases and assisting them to preserve and improve their health through preventive measures and through treatment and cure of their ailments. By implementing this policy during the year under review cholera

small pox and plague were brought well under control. Training of medical personnel engaged the attention of the Government. Facilities were provided during the year to turn out a greater number of doctors licentiates of indigenous medicine nurses and compounders.

Much leeway was made in the matter of providing medical facilities in rural areas. A number of public health centres dealing with both preventive and curative aspects of health and having dispensaries attached to them were started. Of the public health schemes the scheme for the provision of protected water supply in every area of this State has received the special attention of the Government. A special fund of a crore of rupees has been set apart for this purpose.

During the year the Mysore Government endeavoured to carry medical relief to the very doors of the people of the State. Investigation in connection with the nutritional status of school children between the ages 5 and 10 was conducted in Ramanagaran Health Centre. Experiments conducted during the year in vaccine institute to improve the quality of the lymph by using streptomycin in the process of purification of vaccine proved quite successful. A scheme for the extension of relief measures against malaria has been carried through vigorously. The activities of the Malaria Control Demonstration Centre of the W.H.O. which were confined to only Sagar Taluk have been now extended to Hosanagar Taluk and part of Sorat Taluk. Mobile dispensaries have been provided in these districts. The State has altogether 48² medical institutions and 143 rural health centres.

In Orissa there has been a steady increase in the public health activities. The policy of provincialisation of the district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters hospitals reached its final stage during the year. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries has now increased to 361 from 320 in 1948. The ill-equipped medical institutions in the ex-States areas have been brought to the State standard. Steps are being taken to provide X-ray facilities in the district headquarters offices. Indigenous system of medicine is encouraged by the Government. A scheme for rendering medical aid to ad basis has been sanctioned and 10 centres are working now. The anti-leprosy campaign received impetus from the Government. The Medical College and the Hospital at Cuttack have been expanded substantially.

In order to ensure efficient service towards public health the health staff of all the local bodies who are primarily responsible for maintaining sanitary and public health measures have been provincialised by the State Government. The W.H.O. carries on anti-malaria work in the hill tracts of Jeypore. In order to ensure good drinking water supply in rural areas the State Government has sanctioned grants (so far Rs. 18 lakhs) to the district development committee for sinking tube and deep masonry wells throughout the State.

In Pepsu the construction of the new Rajindra Hospital at Patiala started in April 1950 and a sum of Rs 15 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the budget for 1950-51. This hospital would form a nucleus of a medical college which is proposed to be started in the State. In the budget for 1951-52 also a further sum of Rs 12 lakhs is provided for this purpose. Three touring dispensaries are being maintained by the Government for providing medical aid to the villagers at their homes. There are in the State 133 hospitals and dispensaries with 1125 beds. The plan for *ausadhalayas* was pursued a step further and a good number of *ausadhalayas* were opened in the State. There is a proposal to have an ayurvedic college for training vaidas to meet the growing needs.

Anti-malaria measures were more actively adopted in the flood affected districts of Kapurthala and Barnala where besides treating the standing water ditches and ponds with DDT and kerosine oil paludrine pills were distributed free. No disease was noticeable in an epidemic form in the State during 1950-51. Stray cases of small pox, cholera, diarrhoea etc. were promptly checked and preventive measure was immediately taken.

The steps taken by the Punjab Government in the domain of public health are expansion of health and medical aid facilities in rural and urban areas, a vigorous drive against malaria and small pox, a thorough and radical renovation of public health and medical education and the BCG anti-tuberculosis campaign on a mass scale. Some of the measures of far-reaching significance to improve the services and facilities available to people are:

- (1) Enactment of East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration Act with a view to regularising the practice of the two systems of medicine and bringing them to a certain minimum standard of efficiency and control.
- (2) Initiation of anti-fly campaigns in the municipal areas of Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Amritsar to minimize the spread of fly-borne diseases.
- (3) Opening of twenty new maternity and child welfare centres.
- (4) Attaching dental clinics under the charge of highly qualified and experienced dental surgeons to mofussil hospitals and to the civil hospitals at Simla, Jullundur and Amritsar.
- (5) Initiation of the plan to place a hospital or a dispensary within every 100 miles of area of the province for every 30,000 of the population.

The Medical College, Amritsar and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital attached to it have been vastly improved. New buildings have been added and existing ones renovated and extended. Two subsidiary hospitals, Ram Lal Eye Hospital and Gujarmal Kesra Deva T.B. Sanatorium

Amritsar have been acquired. One of the first steps taken to bring medical relief to modern standards and to decentralise specialist services from the headquarters hospitals was to upgrade the hospitals at Jullundur and Karnal with provision for surgical eye ear nose and throat services. As regards the rural areas it has been so planned as to place a hospital or a dispensary within every 100 miles of area and every 30 000 of population. Government took special steps to check the incidence of malaria small pox plague and other epidemics. Punjab was one of the first States in the country to take up BCG vaccination. Over 15 lakh persons have been tuberculin tested and 70 000 given BCG.

Since the formation of Greater Rajasthan in April 1949 the Medical and Public Health Department of the State has undergone the process of integration and reorganisation. The integration scheme of this Department has been notified and officers for substantive appointment to the various senior posts are selected by a Selection Board set up for this purpose and their postings are made by the Government. During the year under report five new dispensaries were opened additional buildings required for the SMS Medical College Jaipur were completed and necessary scientific equipment fitted in. BCG campaign was started by borrowing the services of foreign team an eye camp and a surgical camp were organised in rural areas and a training class for sanitary inspectors course was opened in Jaipur.

In Saurashtra there are 28 hospitals and 217 dispensaries and 23 grant in aid dispensaries. A new central hospital has been proposed to be constructed at Rajkot at a cost of Rs 14 lakhs. The hospital when completed would provide all modern facilities for out-door X ray and electro-therapy ophthalmic skin and venereal departments and treatment of various diseases. Extensions to various hospitals were also undertaken. Incidence of small pox has been reduced by extensive vaccination and cholera epidemic at Amran was controlled by intensive measures. About 28 lakh people were benefited by anti malaria measures. Anti filaria measures were effectively carried out on a vast scale at Porbander. Anti TB activities were carried out by giving BCG. Out of a total of 138 319 tested 58 656 were found positive and 41 668 cases were inoculated.

The budgets of Travancore Cochin for 19 051 and 19 152 made increasing provisions for Medical and Public Health Departments to the tune of Rs 1197 lakhs and Rs 1318 lakhs respectively as against Rs 898 lakhs in 1948 49. Eight new dispensaries one tuberculosis sanatorium one tuberculosis clinic and a tuberculosis training and demonstration centre were started during the year. A provision of Rs 1 lakh was made in the budget for 1951 52 for new dispensaries. The construction of an up to-date building for the Ophthalmic Hospital at Trivandrum is in progress. The General Hospital at Alleppey has been

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converted into a Women and Children's Hospital and a new General Hospital has been established in the old palace with provision for 175 patients. The Avittam Tirunal Hospital at Ulloor would be completed and opened before the end of 1951.

Extensive additions were made to the hospital at Trichur. An X-ray plant was installed in the hospital at Quilon while another would soon be installed in the General Hospital at Alleppey. The construction of the medical college is nearing completion. The college would have the college building, the teaching hospitals, the school and hostel for nurses, hostels for students, staff and menials, playgrounds, etc. situated in the same premises. Additional provision of Rs 5 lakhs over and above Rs 11 lakhs is made for improving the diet of the inpatients. The inpatients in dispensaries were given diet at the rate of 12 oz of rice per day under this scheme. An additional lump sum provision of Rs 6 lakhs is made for 1951-52 for supplying more medicine and surgical instruments to the hospitals.

Vigorous attempts to control the spread of tuberculosis were made during the year. Besides the opening of a new T.B. Sanatorium at Mulakunnathukavu with provision for 150 beds and a T.B. Clinic at Ialluruthy and a demonstration and training centre at Trivandrum Government has also taken steps to intensify the BCG vaccination campaign. More than 81,000 persons have been BCG vaccinated so far. Necessary assistance has also been given for the starting of a branch of the T.B. Association of India in the State. The Seals Sale Campaign conducted under the auspices of the Association was a grand success. There were outbreaks of cholera in several parts of the State, this being the cyclic year. These were effectively checked with the result that there were only 360 deaths as against 7,800 in the 1913 epidemic and 6,600 in the 1935 epidemic. Twenty additional maternity and child welfare centres have been sanctioned during the year. Milk distribution work which was stopped in June 1950 was revived during the year and about 450,000 lbs of milk have been made available by the U.N.I.C.E.F. and 200 centres have been started for milk feeding.

The splendid medical service done by some of the missionary hospitals in the State deserves special mention. Besides the high standard of medical treatment patients receive here the understanding sympathy of the staff who work with selfless devotion and admirable zeal.

In Uttar Pradesh medical aid in rural areas continued to receive the earnest attention of the Government. 15 new allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned during the year bringing the number of newly-opened allopathic dispensaries since 1917-48 to 168. The number of rural dispensaries and unani dispensaries has risen during the year from 41 to 519.

The Uttar Pradesh T.B. Association is doing useful work with its nine clinics. In October last a T.B. Seal campaign was started. Other

anti-TB measures also receive attention. BCG vaccination on mass scale was started in September 1949 and it has been very successful.

The two premier hospitals at Aligarh and Sitapur and the Rama Krishna Mission Hospital do very good work and receive grants from the Government.

A large number of far reaching recommendations of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems Reorganisation Committee have been given effect to by the Government. Last year a separate section was established in the Department. A State pharmacy of indigenous medicines has been set up at Lucknow. The Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow is expected to be of much value to this pharmacy and play an important role in the manufacture of cheap and effective drugs so essential to the poor population of the State.

Public health activities continued during the year. A great achievement during the year was the complete annihilation of death due to cholera in Kumbh Mela at Hardwar and Vrindaban by improved and intensified methods of sanitation and compulsory inoculation of the pilgrims. Ten kala-azar and seven malaria units worked in the State with success. In 1950 the number of anti-plague and anti-cholera inoculations rose to 146,006 and 155,385. Twelve temporary plague hospitals were set up in the districts of Banda, Gorakhpur, Basti, Unnao, Gonda and Deoria. Anti-rat campaign was undertaken in epidemic areas. All these measures kept plague and cholera comparatively suppressed this year.

The West Bengal budget for 1951-52 provides for Medical and Public Health over Rs. 448 million—25 per cent of every rupee that would go to the State exchequer is to be spent on this item. In the State there are about 17,500 doctors, i.e. one doctor for every 198 persons. With about 19,000 hospital beds the State provides 0.8 bed for every 1,000 persons, the Bhore Committee's target being 1.0 bed for every 1,000. In 1946-47 the State had only 288 hospitals. In 1950 the number rose to 407, there were 718 dispensaries besides.

220 mobile medical units are working in the rural areas of the State to combat epidemic diseases with an army of 420 health assistants and 5 sanitary inspectors. 3 travelling eye clinics are subsidised by the Government and 11 relief camp hospitals and dispensaries were opened in early 1950. 8 thanas and 71 union health centres are in operation. 8 are ready to be opened and 13 would be completed before the end of 1951. The sadar and subdivisional hospitals which have been pronounced on a temporary basis during 1951 are maintained and improved. Additional beds have been provided in many hospitals. A scheme for the manufacture of Penicillin in collaboration with Messrs. ICI Company of America under the auspices of Government is nearing completion. Government has also asked the permission of the

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Central Government to start the manufacture of D D T in collaboration with private enterprise. Other important steps taken include the export from Switzerland of machinery for the manufacture of artificial plastic teeth to be supplied to the public at cheap prices and reorganisation of the Blood Bank in Calcutta Medical College on payment basis as an experimental measure. In regard to medical education the Campbell Medical School has been raised to the College Standard and Nilratan Sarkar Medical College. In line with the recommendation of the Bhore Committee the standard of the Calcutta Medical College and the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College has been raised. Non Government medical colleges such as the R G Kar Medical College and the Calcutta National Medical Institute have been given substantial grants in aid to raise their standard of instruction. The Calcutta Dental College and Hospital which have been provincialised improving up to the school standard but there is a proposal to raise the standard to a degree in dentistry. Facilities for training more nurses were also provided during the year.

The anti venereal diseases campaign has made steady progress. Government maintain a T B hospital in Kandirapara with 416 beds the number would be raised to 600 before the end of 1951. A new Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 50 beds has been opened in Digr in Midnapore District. Deserving free bed patients in the hospitals are given free supply of Streptomycin P A S etc. In addition to these Government took various measures for the eradication of malaria leprosy and infectious diseases.

Prohibition

During the year prohibition existed in varying degrees in the dependent States. Total prohibition was in force in some States partial prohibition yet others did not enforce it.

Total prohibition was in force during the year under review in Bombay and Madras. It was given to these States to march ahead boldly in the faith that the loss of revenue would be more than compensated in the material and moral well being of those who succumbed to the evil and in the logic that the burden of the State should not continue to be disproportionately thrust on the economically backward people. Prohibition created large scale unemployment but these States have found alternate employment to those unemployed on this count.

Travancore Cochin which had already 11 taluks completely dry introduced prohibition in two more taluks during the year. To achieve better results Mysore gave up the original scheme of progressive reduction in the number of shops and took up complete prohibition by districts. Out of nine districts in the State five districts and a few taluks are completely dry now. Opium smoking is prohibited throughout

the State except by licensed persons who are confirmed addicts. During the year Uttar Pradesh consolidated prohibition in the existing dry areas—11 districts and 3 religious centres. In Madhya Pradesh prohibition has been in force in about half the area of the State. As the result of the measure was in question Government appointed a fact finding Committee of non-officials to enquire into the various aspects of the policy of prohibition. The Committee has concluded examining evidences.

In Assam total prohibition of opium except on medical grounds continues to be in force. In Punjab and a few other States every week a day is dry. In some other States import sale and use of liquor are discouraged. In almost all the States juveniles are prohibited from the use of any kind of inebriants.

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CHAPTER VII

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Centuries before the Greeks tried democracy in their City States Indians had in their Village Panchayats a true pattern of real democracy. These panchayats progressively dwindled away as India was losing her freedom. Under the British rule the panchayat was almost extinct and the village was neglected. From its very inception Congress has declared unequivocally that India progresses only to the extent her million villages progress. During the past five years the Congress Governments in the various States have worked towards the quick and effective coming into being of Local Self Government by encouraging the establishment of panchayats and local bodies wherever possible and by implementing numerous rural development schemes.

Assam's precarious finances did not permit her to expend the necessary amount on local bodies. Yet during the year Government raised its help to some of the local bodies by more than 100 per cent. A scheme to provide water supply and communication system to the rural population through local bodies was considered. Loans amounting to about Rs. 14 lakhs were granted to the Gauhati, Tezpur, Silchar, Golaghat, Silchar and Karimganj Municipalities to improve or reorganise their water supply system. Many other municipal boards were given loans on liberal terms for improvement of roads, bazars and street quarters. For the convenience of the rural population more sub-post offices have been opened in the interior places.

In Bihar there are now 871 legally constituted panchayats in which elections have been completed and 1,224 panchayats have been recommended for notification. Unofficial panchayats number about 3,000. Gram panchayats in Bihar form a nucleus of intense service in rural development work. The State Government also recently decided to assist the municipalities to improve their roads besides their routine assistance to local bodies.

In Hyderabad there are now 2 municipal corporations, 26 municipal committees, 14 town committees and 16 district boards. The Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad came into being on 29th March 1951. The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Bill, which has been submitted to the President for assent, provides for the reconstitution of the city and town municipalities.

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by election on the basis of adult franchise and gives powers to the elected bodies in municipalities. Hyderabad has 3/8 village panchayats. A new Village Panchayat Act was promulgated in February 1951 replacing the old Association under which panchayats are mostly nominated bodies with limited powers. The new panchayats would be elected by the villagers on the basis of adult franchise. All villages with a population of over one thousand and below five thousand would be declared panchayat villages. Provision has been made for the formation of panchayats in certain circumstances in villages with a population more than five thousand or less than one thousand. The powers of the panchayats to levy taxes have been enhanced and their functions have been greatly extended. A particular feature of the new Act is the creation of nyaya panchayat which would be in charge of the judicial administration of the village. Provision has been made to give 15 per cent of the land revenue and 33 per cent of the local cess of the village to the panchayat as aid from Government.

Jammu and Kashmir State has only three municipalities—Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir. During and after the Tribal attack from across Pakistan these cities were in bad plight. But as a result of the numerous steps taken by the State Government to bring back normalcy to these cities they are now functioning as any city in other parts of India. Many rural centres were found to have acquired urban characteristics. Modern sanitary amenities were provided for them and they have been declared as town areas. The Ministry of Local Self Government recently replaced the official chairmen of various municipal committees by non-officials and thus gave popular character to these committees.

In Madhya Bharat in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayat Act which was placed on the Statute Book some time ago elections are taking place in the different districts since January 6 1951. These elections are held on Adult Franchise basis. The Panchayat Act lays down that every village with a population of one thousand or more would have a panchayat. The strength of the panchayat would be in the ratio of one for every 200 voters. Villages with smaller population would be grouped together to constitute the electorate for a single panchayat. Seats for Harijans and Adivasis would be reserved where the number of Harijan and Adivasi electors is less than 15 per cent of the total electorate of the panchayat. There would be a kendra panchayat for any single area having 2,000 to 30,000 population and election to this body would be indirect. The village panchayat would elect the president vice president and other members of kendra panchayat. They would also elect nyaya panchayat with maximum and minimum strength of 11 and 5 respectively. The presidents of the kendra panchayat would constitute a mandal panchayat and would elect their own office bearers. Panchayats would have powers to levy

land cess house tax and labour tax. The State Government's grants in aid to the 197 municipalities in the State amounted to Rs 12 lakhs during the year. Besides loans of 4 lakhs each were granted to Indore and Lashkar Municipalities. Town Improvement Boards would soon be formed to plan improvement schemes.

In Madhya Pradesh the first stage of separating judiciary from the executive came on 1st July 1950 when judge magistrates were appointed at the janapada headquarters. The janapada set up was itself newly introduced on that date. Local autonomy is now taken down to the villages through a network of gram panchayats. So far 518 gram panchayats have been established in villages having a population of 1000 and over while 4500 gram panchayats are being established in villages with a population between 500 to 1000. There is a proposal to establish panchayats in villages with a population less than 500. About 7000 villages would have such gram panchayats. The total number of gram panchayats would then come to 1668. In order to enable the panchayats maintain a fair measure of efficiency the State Government provides initial grants of Rs 200 for each gram and Rs 300 for each nyaya panchayat. The State Government also contributes 50 per cent of the expenditure on the Janapada Panchayat Inspectorate working under the Janapada Sabha. In conformity with the policy of decentralisation envisaged in the new set up of administration the State Government took an important step by amending the Panchayats Act 1946. The CP and Berar Panchayats Act 1946 (I of 1947) makes it permissible for gram panchayats to undertake the collection of land revenue and other State dues.

In Madras State the institutions of Local of Local Self Government—9 district boards 93 municipalities (excluding the Corporation of Madras) 7600 minor and 480 major panchayats—continued to progress in an encouraging manner during the year under review. The 25 district boards had an income of Rs 443 lakhs and spent Rs 396 lakhs on the various ameliorative measures including the maintenance of 180 miles of roads and of 15571 schools and 1301 medical institutions. Fifteen lakh boys and girls attend the 1508 elementary schools run by the district boards while about a lakh of boys and girls attend the 363 secondary schools under their charge. About 12 crore patients are treated in the medical institutions. During 1950-51 the municipalities also showed good progress. The annual income and expenditure of these municipalities are Rs 513 lakhs and Rs 456 lakhs respectively. The municipalities now maintain 2944 miles of roads and 1351 educational and 141 medical institutions and also 166 maternity and child welfare centres. In all during the year 2 lakh students studied in 1272 elementary schools and 46109 in the 79 secondary schools. Forty nine lakh patients have been treated in the medical institutions run

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by these municipalities. In Madras there are now 7 600 minor and 40 major panchayats. These panchayats maintain 1 262 schools which impart education to 66 511 children. The coming into force of the Madras Panchayat Act on April 1 1951 signalled the ushering in of 16 000 additional panchayat institutions in the State. The Act makes the formation of panchayats in villages with a population of 200 and over compulsory. By this Act the panchayats become autonomous units of local administration invested with large powers in all matters relating to village life and village economy.

Mysore has 106 municipalities and out of them 65 have elected non official presidents. Most of the municipalities get the assistance of chief officers also. Bangalore and Mysore have City Improvement Trust Boards to solve the housing problem.

In Orissa under the Gram Panchayat Act there are 530 gram panchayat in selected villages all over the State out of which 1/3 are panchayats with powers to dispose of petty civil and criminal cases. The administration of these gram panchayats is kept under review periodically and steps are being taken to improve and systematise work by imparting necessary training to the members of the panchayats. The Orissa Municipal Act had been extended to 19 municipalities and recently elections had been held on the basis of adult franchise. Eight more municipalities and a few more notified area committees besides the two already existing are proposed to be established.

In Pepsu the Panchayat Act has been promulgated. The rules and laws relating to Local Self Government have been suitably amended and modified and they have replaced the different laws applicable in the various covenanting States. Elections to most of the municipalities and small town committees under the new system are nearing completion.

The Punjab Government has been pursuing a policy of steady democratisation of Local Government Institutions in the State. The characteristic features of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Bill 1950 (which is on the table of the Punjab Legislative Assembly) are compulsory establishment of panchayats in each of the villages and widening the scope of administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats. The final set up of the local bodies would have many important features. Mention may be made of one or two. Elections to local bodies will be in universal franchise and all local bodies must have elected representatives unless a local body by two-thirds majority chose to have an official resident. There would be no reservation of seats for any class or community except for the scheduled caste for a period of ten years in proportion to their population. In view of the increasing importance of Ludhiana Jullundur Ambala Rohtak and Karnal these municipalities have been raised from the second to first class. Towns totalling

Rs 8 lakhs were advanced to local bodies to finance schemes of water-supply drainage roads etc This included a loan of Rs 1 lakh to the Amritsar of Rs 50000 each to the Rupar Municipal Committee and the Hissar Municipal Committee for the construction of stalls for displaced Municipal Committee for the construction of stalls for displaced persons

In Rajasthan there are 131 municipalities 7 district boards and 800 villages panchayats Under the new reorganisation district boards and municipalities are placed under the Director of Local Bodies and village panchayats under a Registrar His assistants are entrusted with the supervision of cooperative societies also and this has helped to co-ordinate the activities of the village panchayats and the cooperative societies Enactments relating to village panchayats existed in the former States of Jodhpur Jaipur Udaipur Bikaner Kota Bundi Jhalawar Karauli Bharatpur Sirohi Tonk and Shrikpura The provisions of these Acts and their actual application varied from State to State and at the time of integration there was no unified system of panchayat administration A draft ordinance of the Rajasthan Panchayat Raj envisaging adult franchise self-sufficiency of panchayats and such improvements has been drawn up and is soon expected to become law

Saurashtra has 81 statutory and semi and non-statutory municipalities In the field of Local Self Government activities in village areas steady progress was made and Saurashtra had at the end of the period under review more than 500 gram panchayats People showed great initiative in the formation of these gram panchayats and instances have been recorded of healthy competition between these institutions from different villages

In Travancore Cochin one of the new schemes taken up by the Industries Department is the installation of community radio sets in villages Accordingly 13 sets have already been installed and the question of installing more is under consideration Other activities like the execution of public works provision of public health amenities sanitation and promotion of agriculture and cottage industry etc continued as usual

In Uttar Pradesh during the year 1950-51 comprehensive Act to remove certain shortcomings and deficiencies in the Municipal Law in respect of franchise and election was brought on the Statute Book The number of municipalities increased from 110 to 119 Loans advanced to municipalities in 1950-51 amounted to about Rs 1691 lakhs Of these loans three loans amounting to Rs 368 lakhs were paid to the Municipal Boards of Lucknow and Allahabad and the Development Board of Kanpur for their Sewage Utilisation Schemes Grants in aid were received by the municipalities from various departments of the

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State Government and these amounted to Rs 52 lakhs. Grants at loans made by the Local Self Government Department during 1930-31 to district boards amounted to about Rs 117 lakhs including Rs 6 lakhs towards cost of dearness allowances. The total number of primary schools under district boards during the year was 493 as against 335 in 1918. The number of students having increased from 33,516 to 47,430.

Local bodies in West Bengal (municipalities including Calcutta Corporation, district boards and union boards) were formerly a mixed body of partly elected and partly appointed members. In January 1941 by three amending Acts the system of appointments was abolished and all local bodies (except those in Darjeeling) and all seats were thrown open to election. Eighty-seven village panchayats have been formed under executive order where there was local response and the formation of another eighty has been decided upon during the year 1931-5. The term of suspension of the Calcutta Corporation is extended up to the 31st March 1939. There is a proposal to reconstitute the Corporation by holding a general election at the expiry of the period of suppression. The Calcutta Municipal Bill 1931 which is expected to be enacted before the Corporation is reconstituted is under the consideration of a Select Committee of the Legislature.

Rural Development

Assam's rural development plan covers an area of 50,000 square miles and a population of about 92 lakhs. The Government initiated the rural development plan by passing the Assam Rural Panchayat Act in 1918 and up till now 30 rural panchayats have been established. The cooperative movement was reorientated and its activities have been projected through the rural panchayats. Important aspects of rural development such as weaving, cottage industries, sericulture and cooperatives were carried out on a reorganised basis so that these activities effecting the village life could give a fillip to the rural development plan. The rural population showed intense interest during the year in the self-help projects such as building of roads, digging of tanks, construction of public buildings etc. From the record of work the people have done it might safely be said that the rural population themselves have already completed work in the form of labour worth several times the money the Government distributed among the people.

In Bihar the cooperative movement expands steadily and from a purely credit movement it has changed into an agency for all round economic development of the masses. The percentage of credit societies which was 92.7 in 1917 was reduced to 51.4 in 1930 and the percentage of multi-purpose cooperative societies which was 33 in 1917 went

up to 402 in 1950. Besides the different occupational groups like weavers, blacksmiths, harrjans, oilmen, shoe makers, others also have been brought into the cooperative fold. The State Cooperative Bank and some cooperative societies have undertaken various other new activities like the marketing of goods, extension of jute growing, housing, motor insurance, milk supply, canteen, etc.

The scheme for the production of khadi under the aegis of the Bihar Khadi Samiti was given an interest free loan of Rs. 881,000 in 1949-50 and a further sum of Rs. 28,000 will be paid during 1951-52. Several centres for training of khadi workers were also started.

A scheme of leather tanning and manufacture of leather goods in rural areas is working in Ranchi district for which Rs. 79,000 has been sanctioned. A comprehensive scheme for the development, reorganisation and growth of cottage industries is under the examination of the Government.

The Government of Bombay has recognised and strengthened the Cooperative Department with a view to building up a statewide cooperative organisation that would achieve reconstruction of the rural economy, improvement of production and self-sufficiency, prosperity and socio-economic welfare of the population. Schemes of extension of rural credit, development of cooperative marketing, cooperative farming, lift irrigation, development of cottage industries, etc. have been introduced for this purpose. Agricultural cooperatives received subsidies for working expenses. Subsidies were also given to various cooperative banking organisations to cover their losses if they opened additional branches and pay offices for meeting the demand of agriculturists for finance. Uptill March 1951, about 120 cooperative farming societies were formed. Lift irrigation societies are being helped with loan of 50 per cent of the cost of machinery installed. Subsidies to the maximum of Rs. 150 an acre of land are being paid to the cultivators and at the rate of Rs. 900 for the first and Rs. 450 for the second and third years towards the cost of the secretaries and drivers of societies. In addition, loans have been given for works like construction of reservoirs, canals, etc. Technical advice and training are also given by the engineering section of the Department. The trainees receive stipends.

In order to promote healthy and harmonious development of various cottage industries and village crafts and industrial production, the Government has established a network of semi-official and non-official as well as official organisations like the village industries committee, co-operation committee, forest labour cooperative societies, industrial cooperatives, district industrial associations, provincial cooperative association, industrial banks, marketing and sales depots. The number of industrial cooperatives has thus increased from 69 in 1946 to nearly 1,000 and the membership from 25,000 to 1,90,000. These cottage industries include

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handloom and powerloom weaving tanning and leatheries be kept in pottery paper manufacture fishing bangle manufacture sandal carving etc Special agencies have been set up for distribution of yarn to handloom weavers and for organising the handloom industry Loans grants and subsidies are given for formation of various cooperatives and activities of cottage industrial production The financing agencies are given guarantees for credit and capital formation and marketing purchase and sale of cottage industrial products are organised Every kind of financial and other aid is given to village artisans and craftsmen

There are 90 peripatetic schools and parties imparting training in handloom wool weaving dyeing tanning liquor work fibre industries etc and stipends are paid to trainees Seventeen peripatetic parties are maintained specially for the benefit of backward classes and interest free loans are granted to members of these classes Centres and classes are conducted for training in sericulture village oil industry pottery glass bangles and scholarships are awarded to handloom artisans for training in the Sir J J School of Art Four centres have also been established for production of village industries Government subsidizes the various schemes of the Village Industries Committee Spinning weaving and production of khadi are encouraged with grant of subsidies by the Committee which is running 150 khadi production centres in the State The Committee organises production in various village industries like palm gur soap manufacture fibre production on production of honey and salt paper manufacture oil production and weaving etc

During the year under review the cooperative movement in Hyderabad has been forging ahead with its all round activities The Hyderabad Agricultural Cooperative Association which came into being in 1950 has through its 137 centres already distributed 366 oil engines and pumps Tractors are also given on hire to cultivators by the Association The Federation of India Cooperatives which is recently formed would supply raw material and machinery to small scale industries and arrange for the marketing of their products The consumers movement in the State is of recent origin There are no 13 Consumers Societies with a working capital of about Rs 6 lakhs Their membership has increased from 1000 to 7000 this year In Jammu and Kashmir rural development work is done by the seven hundred and odd village panchayats in the State In Kashmir Valley the works are connected with improving irrigation facilities construction of flumes replacement of rotten flumes construction of dahans to ensure equitable distribution of water etc In Jammu the works are mainly connected with improvement of ponds and construction of tanks and wells In addition works of general nature as

construction of roads latrines and parks were undertaken at places where panchayats were equipped with funds

The Co-operative Societies Act 1912 relating to cooperative societies in Madhya Bharat has already been placed on the Statute Book. The total number of cooperative societies in the State is 5604 with a total membership of 150 000 and working capital of about Rs 330 lakhs. 30 cooperative societies of various types were registered in Madhya Bharat last year. There are now 5 cooperative central banks in the State with a working capital of Rs 15 lakhs. An institute on the lines of Provincial Cooperative Institute was organised and registered. A Central Village Uplift Advisory Committee to advise Government on all matters relating to village uplift has been appointed.

A State Handloom Committee of official and non official representatives was formed for advising the Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to the development of handloom industry. Similarly a State Cottage Industries Board consisting of official and non official members was formed for the promotion of cottage industries. The Board has approved of the suggestion to establish an Industrial Institute for Cottage Industries at Nagpur for carrying out research and investigation into the economics of industries relating to chemicals engineering food leather ceramic and general industries. The three *lolshalas* in the State train village boys in professions for which they show special aptitude. Around each *lolshala* all round development of about 10 village centres under the Village Group Scheme. The khadi centre at Lailungi in the Raigarh District is run by the Basna Centre Khadi Vidyalay Raipur. A grant of Rs 5 000 was given to the Basna Centre to maintain the continuity of work done by the State Government during 1949-50. The work of khadi production continues to be done by the villagers and nearly 20 villagers have been trained in the art.

In Madras the working capital of the cooperative movement during the year under review was larger than the revenue of the State Government. The urban banks disbursed about Rs 9 crores as loans and the rural credit societies about Rs 7 crores. The cooperative stores movement with its central stores and its primary stores sold goods to the extent of Rs 49 crores. Handloom goods worth Rs 6 crores were produced by the Cooperative Weavers Organisation. Milk Supply Cooperative Societies distributed milk worth over Rs 1 crore. The marketing societies helped agriculturists to dispose of agricultural produce worth Rs 4 lakhs. It is estimated that cooperation has already reached 64 per cent of the villagers in the State and that 17 per cent of the rural population are members of cooperative societies. The number of individuals helped by the entire movement in the State works out to 16 millions—roughly 37.7 per cent of the population.

By March 31 1951 there were in the State 1376 cooperative

societies working with 11 66 lakhs members and Rs 140 34 lakhs as paid up share capital. The rural credit societies serve a population of 59 23 lakhs. Under the Firk Development Scheme 219 wells have been sunk, 230 new wells are under construction, 252 wells were repaired, 184 miles of new roads were formed and 41 miles of roads were improved, and 89 elementary schools, 215 night schools, 200 adult schools, 89 reading rooms and 169 libraries were started.

In Mysore under the scheme for the reorganisation of rural development work a separate department was created with the Commissioner for Rural Development as its head. 82 taluk and 716 multi purpose cooperative societies were started and the impetus given through these multi purpose cooperative societies to serve rural finance and to share the benefits of money circulation in villages in order to avoid profiteering by middlemen has been very much appreciated by the rural population.

The fourth year of freedom witnessed progressive revitalisation of the cooperative movement in Orissa. During the year 204 agricultural credit societies, 8 non agricultural credit societies, 9 agricultural non credit societies and 82 non agricultural non credit societies were started in the State. Prior to independence the total number of working societies stood at 3 917. The number has now risen to about 5 000. As against 15 central cooperative banks prior to independence there are now 23. The Provincial Cooperative Bank and the Provincial Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank were stabilised and improved. The Provincial cooperative marketing society is rendering considerable service to producers working under the cooperative fold to market their goods. Of the industrial cooperative societies mention must be made of the Oil Ghani Societies, the Horn Workers Society of Parlakhimidi, the Bell metal Societies of Jeypore and societies for spinning, bee keeping and rope making and the fisheries societies. There are also multi purpose classes and devoted living conditions.

The Industrial and an Industrial Finance Corporation is under contemplation. When these two are achieved the frame work of the movement would be complete.

In Pepsu benefit of the cooperative movement has been extended to the rural areas and various multi purpose cooperative societies have been registered. The Sewanagar Cooperative Society with a working capital of nearly Rs 1 lakh deserves special mention. The society envisaging joint farming and common kitchen for the whole village is proving a great success since its formation in April 1950.

In the Punjab there are 814 agricultural credit societies, 1516 consolidation of holdings societies, 550 live stock societies, 270 rural multi purpose societies and 29 rural consumers stores be des a large

number of other societies like the thrift and saving education arbitration better living and anti-erosion and soil conservation cooperative societies. Holdings with an area of 10 lakh acres have already been consolidated. The anti-erosion and soil conservation societies numbering about 100 have reclaimed considerable area of wasteland.

Cooperative movement in Saurashtra has come into its own. On April 1 1948 there were only 218 credit societies and during the year the number rose to 733. A 15-man delegation was sent to Japan for special training in the development of cottage industries. Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned for the purpose of the development of cottage industries during the year 1948-50. Government spends Rs. 20 lakhs per year for the development of industries of State. A provision has been made for extending loans to individual craftsman artisans and to industrial cooperative societies. Government has also sponsored an Industrial Cooperative Association with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been subscribed by the Government.

During the year there was a steady increase in the number of cooperative societies in Travancore Cochin. There is not a taluk without cooperative societies. One of the new features of progress in this field is the organisation of the coir industry on a cooperative basis. With a view to enabling the employees in coir industry to be free from the exploitation of middlemen Government has sanctioned a scheme for the organisation of coir industry on a cooperative basis and an amount of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose. 20 Coir Cooperative Societies were organised during the year and almost all of them have started work. There is a plan to organise 10 dozen societies every year for a period of five years. A Fair Wages Committee was appointed to report on the wages to coir workers. Cooperative movement has been further extended for the supply of milk for the distribution of yarn and also for cooperative farming. The Cooperative House Construction Scheme started last year for the construction of houses for the rural agricultural labourers fishermen industrial labourers and municipal employees at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1500 per house was continued with vigour during the year. During the year 1949-50 about 181 houses were constructed at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,92,941. In addition to these 213 houses are now under construction. Another 13 houses more would be constructed during the year. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has already been spent on the scheme so far and another amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been rebuilt in the Kuttanad area and the rebuilding of 100 huts more would be taken up during the current year. Government has spent Rs. 10,000 on the scheme.

In Uttar Pradesh there are at present 11 institutions imparting training in 10 crafts. More than 2,500 artisans have completed training and a large number of them have started their own workshops.

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Cooperative societies have been organised at 18 different centres and 7 production centres have developed at 40 places. The State Government is running a scheme for the development of handloom industry. The Government is also carrying out a comprehensive scheme for the production and development of handspinning and weaving in the State. The scheme works under the organisation of a Khadi Development Committee which was constituted by the Government for the purpose and on which all the eminent khadi enthusiasts of the State are represented. The wool, gur, palm jaggery, oil and such other cottage industries continued to receive the attention, encouragement and patronage of the Government.

During the two years following independence, West Bengal organised 36 multi-purpose societies and in 1950 the total was 1611. On the credit side there were 5523 old credit societies and 1050 crop-loan societies. In the sphere of non-credit societies that is employees cooperative credit societies and urban banks the movement has shown a marked improvement. In the year under review there were 1300 societies of the above two kinds and their working capital went up to Rs. 1880.66 lakhs. The industrial societies numbering 118 were organised by the end of 1950 for the rehabilitation of the refugees under the scheme of the Government of India. A few of these societies receive necessary loans and grants from Government and they have done useful work for the rehabilitation of the refugees while many others could not function for want of financial accommodation. The 10 central banks are the financing authorities of all the rural societies and the West Bengal Provincial Cooperative Bank is the apex institution in the State for providing necessary finance to the central banks under it.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

New Delhi 1950 VII plus 99 P. Re 11

Our Immediate Programme

A useful general introduction to problems of economic planning in India. It covers most sectors of economic activity and states on each point the policy generally approved by the Planning Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees held at New Delhi in April 1950 as set forth in the memorandum and resolutions adopted by the conference. The programme is concerned with the vital problems of agrarian reform and planned investment lays down basic principles for the planned development of cottage and small scale industry to increase employment opportunities and the volume of production outlines the proposed administrative machinery for rural development and analyses the relationship between housing conditions and labour productivity.

International Labour Review

CHAPTER VIII

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Government of Assam places the interest and welfare of the tribal people of the State before everything else. Assam spent substantial amounts in the improvement of communications, spread of education, establishment of hospitals etc. and has drawn a comprehensive scheme for furthering the welfare of the Tribes. Communications in the tribal areas received pointed attention of the Government and efforts were made in that direction. Government has got a grant of Rs. 34 lakhs for development purposes in the Hills and it is hoped that more headway in the tribal development plan will be made in the next few months.

In Bihar the Adivasis and members of the scheduled castes and backward classes received special attention from the Government. A number of schemes recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee have been given effect to and a large number of stipends and scholarships are awarded to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities. To save the aboriginal population from being fleeced by usurious Mahajans, Government has opened about 150 Grain Golas. The Adivasis now take grains from these Golas at a very much cheaper rate of interest than that charged by the Mahajans. The State Government has also launched upon a programme of opening more schools and hostels in aboriginal areas, besides granting a large number of scholarships and stipends to aboriginal boys and girls attending primary and high schools and college. Arts, Science and Technical. Better hostel accommodation and facilities for admission to educational institutions have been provided for scheduled caste students and students of backward classes. Better recreational facilities have been provided for the Adivasis also. Training centres for popularising handspinning and handweaving have been opened for them.

The tribal people in Hyderabad and the Harijans, who are economically as backward as the Tribes, number more than 10 lakhs. To attend to their well-being a Department of Social Service was established in 1947. The schemes of the Social Service Department are based on free allotment of lands with necessary agricultural requirements, interest free taccavi loans for productive purposes, collective and cooperative farming and cattle breeding, improved gardening, veterinary and health facilities through mobile units, cooperative multiple stores, irrigation

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and sale depots and cooperative and grain banks necessary education and crafts adult education vocational guidance panchayats settlement of land disputes commutation of dues through cooperative societies, supplying plough bullocks on hire purchase system and their commo- duties at cheap rates and several other welfare facilities. Already about 10 lakh acres of land have been allotted to Aborigines and other backward classes. So far six Training Centres where the Tribals are trained as school teachers and 137 tribal village schools have been established. Night classes for adults are also being run. The literacy percentage has risen from 0.6 to 2.7. The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 crore for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and a Committee consisting of 7 officials and 14 non officials has been formed to administer the amount. Certain schemes in this regard have already been put into operation.

The Madhya Bharat Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs for uplift of backward classes out of which Rs. 5 lakhs were earmarked for distribution to districts in proportion to their backward population. The sum is being utilised for giving assistance to people in various activities of village uplift. There are about 14 lakh Harijans and 11 lakh Adivasis in Madhya Bharat who together form one fourth of the total population of the State. Harijan and Adivasi students are exempted from payment of tuition fees for five years in the first instance in all Government educational institutions. Scholarships and free supply of books as well as other school requirements are granted to deserving candidates. There are 35 night schools which receive financial aid. Fifteen boarding houses have also been opened for them. The following are some of the industrial schemes launched for the benefit of Harijans and Adivasis: (1) a tannery at Narsingarh (2) three leather centres at Gwalior Indore and Ratlam (3) a tannery at Dewri (4) four handloom centres in the Adivasi areas for imparting training in weaving and spinning and (5) a palm gur production centre. In Madhya Pradesh the Adivasis constitute a sizeable section of the population. To improve their lot the State Government has launched a Five Year Backward Areas Welfare Scheme prepared by the late Shri Thakar Bhatt. The Scheme provides for the opening of primary schools and middle schools and hostels attached to middle schools for the convenience of the boys coming from long distances and the award of monthly scholarships to middle school high school and college students at the rate of Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per student. Selected aboriginal students for the normal school training are given a stipend of Rs. 20 per month and inmates of hostels Rs. 1. In order to make school going interesting the scheme provides for the free supply of mid-day refreshments slates and books in primary schools and clothing and special awards to girl students. During the year there were

148 primary schools 15 middle schools and 14 hostels running under the Scheme and 48 61 and 15 scholarships were awarded to middle school high school and college students respectively 178 students were admitted to normal school training In the hostels 612 inmates resided There were in all 18 510 boys and 2 189 girls studying in primary schools and 801 boys and 25 girls studying in the middle schools The Five Year Scheme also provides for the formulation of multi purpose cooperative societies to supply the necessities of life to the Adivasis and infuse in them the spirit of self help and cooperation At present there are 31 such societies School teachers are provided with medicine chests to give medical relief to Adivasis and during the year 40 000 Adivasis were treated by these teachers

Madras Government has created a special Department for Harijan Welfare Provision of house sites to poor Harijans either wholly or partially free maintenance of schools grant of scholarships stipends boarding grants grants for the purchase of books slates and clothing provision of wells tanks etc. for the supply of drinking water and assignment of lease of land for cultivation are some of the benefits Harijans receive now The State Government recently passed orders that all poor Harijans who were unable to secure house sites for themselves should be given three cents of wet land or five cents of dry land free of cost The Collectors of all Districts were instructed to see that at least 1 000 house sites were acquired and granted during the period under review in each district

In Orissa 40 per cent of the people are from backward areas comprising of the aboriginal and tribal people The schools founded for these people impart literacy education spinning weaving carpentry horticulture gardening etc. In order to improve the economic condition of the people in rural areas Village Welfare Centres have been established in different districts which demonstrate the benefits of better agricultural practices cottage industries upgrading of cattle etc

In Pepsu a separate department created in 1919 looks to amelioration of the living conditions of the backward classes Rupees 16 lakhs have been earmarked for being spent on them in three years During the year 1950 51 this department awarded monthly stipends amounting to about Rs 32 lakhs to about 11 000 backward class students Resident students were awarded monthly Rs 20 in schools and Rs 30 in colleges for mess in addition to the stipends and fees A number of adults are also being granted stipends for vocational training Government has decided reservation of 125 per cent seats in direct recruitment to service for the members of backward classes

In the Punjab the backward classes comprising the Scheduled Castes and the Criminal Tribes were the greatest sufferers of pre-independence Government's attention is pointedly concentrated on the education of

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

the Scheduled Caste children who besides being given free tuition up to VI A are eligible for stipends. During the financial year 1950-51 the State Government sanctioned more than Rs 2 lakhs as scholarships and Rs 1 lakh as free concessions to Harijans and Backward Caste Sikh students. Government has also reserved 15 per cent of the vacancies in all services for Scheduled Caste candidates. A large number of refugee Criminal Tribes have spread themselves over the Punjab. The work of supervision and reclamation of these Criminal Tribes is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. Criminal Tribes in Punjab (i) The Criminal Tribes are grouped in three types of settlement as (i) Reformatory (ii) Industrial and (iii) Agricultural. There is a Criminal Tribes Reformatory Settlement at Amritsar. These of the Criminal Tribes whose stay at home is considered a menace are removed to the Reformatory and given training in regular life and in trades like carpentry weaving tailoring and shoe making. Schools are provided for Criminal Tribes children. Adults are persuaded to attend evening classes. Government has established agricultural establishments where training in the use of modern agricultural implements is given to the Criminal Tribes. An industrial settlement would very soon be established for the benefit of these tribes.

In May 1946 the Backward Class Welfare Department was started in 1916 to safeguard and promote the interests of backward classes. There are at present 17 primary schools, 4 hostels and a night school run by the Government primarily for the students from the backward classes and special scholarships and privileges are extended to them. With a view to bringing about all round improvement in the living conditions of backward classes of Rajasthan Shri Amrit Lal Yadava a representative of the Scheduled Castes has been appointed Deputy Minister for Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes in the new Ministry which was formed in April 1951.

Organised efforts for the welfare of backward classes are continuously being made in Saurashtra. Since the formation of the State observance of untouchability has been made a penal offence and the condition of the Harijans is improving step by step. They have been given place in all services and no barriers remain against them in any public institutions. Backward Class Department of the Government conducted various campaigns for the uplift of backward classes. Finding out inadequate and sanitary dwellings for Harijans is an acute problem. A plan has been drawn up for constructing houses for Harijans at an expenditure of Rs 6 lakhs. A cooperative association has been created for this purpose. Government proposes to contribute Rs 9 lakhs to this cooperative institution. A Board has been constituted by the Government for the uplift of backward classes and the schemes are being undertaken under the aegis of this Board.

In Travancore Cochun a scheme for the advancement of backward communities on a systematic basis was accepted by Government during the first year of Integration envisaging the advancement of these communities by assignment of land establishment of colonies construction of common buildings common pathways etc starting of *pidal* schools organisation of reading rooms and night schools educational and employment assistance organisation of cooperative societies etc. According to this scheme 285 houses have already been constructed costing about Rs 60 000. A scheme for the construction of 435 houses more has been sanctioned and arrangements for the speedy implementation of the scheme are in progress. 959 acres of land have been assigned on concessional terms to backward communities. In addition to this an area of 1 349 acres has been leased out on *Iutthakattari* (lease) for agricultural purposes. 266 students receive instruction in University classes whose fees etc are borne by Government. Boarding and lodging charges of 121 students are met by Government entirely while the rest are given boarding grant at the rate of Rs 40 per month. Every backward community college student is also given an initial grant for the purchase of books and clothes. Students in the high school classes and primary classes are also given initial grant. The number of reading rooms and libraries has been raised to 100 and that of night schools from 10 to 100. The number of *pidal* schools also would soon be raised to 100. Welfare work among the Hill Tribes has also been undertaken by the Government by starting schools and welfare centres.

In Uttar Pradesh the State Government spent about Rs 30 lakhs for providing technical and vocational training to Harijan and backward class students during the year under review. Exemption from payment of tuition fees in educational institutions was given to deserving Harijan students stipends ranging from Rs 8 to Rs 125 per month were awarded and a grant of Rs 30 000 for the purchase of books to Harijan and backward class students was made by the State. Nearly 50 students were given training in various institutions run by the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment each receiving a stipend of Rs 30 per month. The State Government has started an industrial training centre at Bakshi Ka Talab for the Harijan and depressed class youngmen who are provided free accommodation in addition to a monthly stipend of Rs 40. Some students were admitted to the Medical Colleges at Lucknow and Agra. Posts were also reserved for Harijan youngmen or appointment in Government service by direct recruitment. Marked progress was recorded in the reformation of Criminal Tribes. There are now 30 000 criminal tribes panchayats in the State. Panchayat were also formed in the settlements. About 200 acres of land were acquired from the Court of Wards for the colonisation of Barbers of Gonda District and 300 bighas of land for colonisation for members of the criminal tribes in Moradabad District.

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taken over the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlements of Moradabad Kanth and Sahebganj. On August 16 last the criminal tribes at Kanth and Sahebganj Settlements were exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act 1924. This was followed by setting free the Doms at the Gorakhpur settlement on January 26 1931. The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act itself as recommended by the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

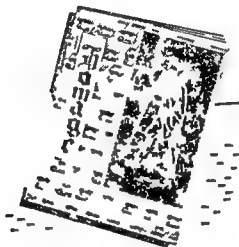
In West Bengal the question of ameliorating the living conditions social and economic of the aborigines and backward classes engaged the serious attention of Government. A special Ministry for Aborigines and Backward Classes was set up in June 1949. A comprehensive programme embracing all aspects of their life—social economic and educational—has been drawn up by the Government. The function of the Special Ministry being to co-ordinate the activities of the different departments of Government in respect of the implementation of this programme. The work of the Special Ministry is going apace. Already about 15 116 lakhs have been sanctioned for the promotion of education of the backward people by increasing the number of free primary schools setting up of middle English schools and distribution of stipends and capitation grants to deserving and poor students. A large number of Social (Adult) Education Centres has also been opened with a view to stimulating cultural pursuit and recreational activities besides training in adult literacy among all classes of rural people including the backward elements. In rural areas inhabited by Santhals and other aborigines where there is scarcity of drinking water quite a number of tube wells have been sunk and provision has been made for the sinking of many more. Measures are being taken for promotion of cheap paddy stores etc. Increased facilities are being offered to these people for their recruitment in the West Bengal Police Force and the Armed Forces and provision has also been made for appointing them in other Government services provided they come up to the prescribed standard of fitness. The Special Ministry is pledged to the removal of social disabilities of the backward classes by a liberal application of the Hindu Social Disabilities Removal Act 1918 enacted by the Government.

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that the State Governments have taken some definite steps to promote the interests and well-being of the backward classes. At a time of crisis after crisis when political parties are out to make capital of the failure of the Governments to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the intelligentsia it is significant that the present Governments have diverted attention to communities like the Adivasis and the Tribals who neither clamour for any progress economic, social or political nor count in the

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

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olitical set up of the country This one aspect of the activities of our
ents proves conclusively that the Congress Governments do not
in terms of political exigencies but in the spirit of service to the
ation showing special care to them who need it most.



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P l i d b y l P h D
M y f l f m & B d g
O l d S r t D i h

IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION

Railways have a proud part to play. They are the arteries through which the life stream of commercial and economic prosperity of the country flows. They are performing a great and difficult task in rehabilitating the country's economy and look forward to rendering still greater services in the future. Serving the nation as they do, they solicit the early co-operation of the public for

Putting down the evil of ticketless travel which is responsible for the loss of valuable revenue and for discomfort in travel

Keeping the wagons moving thereby speeding up the movement of foodstuffs and other essential commodities

* Improving travel conditions by keeping railway carriages and station premises clean and tidy and

Reducing the incidence of claims by proper packing, labelling and marking of packages booked by rail

*Issued by Public Relation Officer
Southern Railway*

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Railways play a significant role in India's national life. With a capital investment of over Rs. 800 crores they form the greatest single block of national capital owned exclusively by the people of India and managed by a Government responsible to them. Being the main channel along which the economic life of the country flows they occupy a unique position in India's economy. Nearly 7 million workers earn their living from the railways. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of their service to the country is how they bring new life in the form of foodgrains to millions of the countrymen in famine threatened areas.

The total route mileage of India's railways is 33,860—about 9,300 miles of narrow gauges of 2'6" and 3'6" and the rest divided almost equally between broad (5-6') and metre (4'3½") gauges.

Since independence much has been done to regain the efficiency that was impaired and re-establish the vital rail links that were snapped by Partition. A heavy load was imposed on the lines between Bombay and Upper India as a direct consequence of Karachi falling into Pakistan and to relieve the strain the Delhi Mathura section where several routes converge was doubled at a cost of about Rs. 103.65 lakhs. The construction of 14 miles of rail link between Assam and the rest of India at a cost of Rs. 14 crores is an engineering feat of very high order and the economic and political importance of this line cannot be overemphasised. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Manufacturing Workshop estimated to cost Rs. 14 crores is nearing completion. The works have been planned to build 120 steam locomotives and 50 spare buildings every year on single shift work a target which is expected to be achieved by 1956. These works the largest unit of the kind in Asia will pave the way for eliminating India's dependence on foreign rolling stock though to meet the increased demand for wagons huge orders were placed on foreign firms indigenous manufacture is stepped up to the maximum capacity and the annual production now is about 6,100.

The tremendous increase in volume of passenger traffic third class alone having now reached ½ times that handled in 1938-39 has left a gap between our requirements and indigenous output. Various Railway Workshops are hard at the task of bridging the gap. Quite

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a good number of third class coaches equipped with electric fans and other conveniences built by the Hindustan Air Craft Limited has been put on the rails India's production of coaches is about 900 a year Electrification of stations raising and covering of platforms providing better third class waiting rooms and improving the sanitary arrangements re some of the amenities provided for passengers at the stations for which Rs 15 crores have been allotted for 5 years from 1949-50

Besides the Assam rail link and the doubling of Delhi Mathura section mention of which has already been made several other projects like the doubling of Kanpur Edkhal Anand Baryadi and Budni Barken Ghat sections improving traffic facilities as between Madras and Visakhapatnam and construction of new lines many of which cost a few crores of rupees each have been undertaken There is also a three year plan (1951-5 to 1953-54) to restore several of the dismantled railway lines in Bihar Punjab Uttar Pradesh Bombay and Madras During the year 1951-52 the Railways would try to introduce another through service on the Assam rail link a Janata Express between Delhi and Indore and a weekly Janata Express between Madras and Calcutta The weekly Bombay Madras Janata Express would be converted to a daily service

As a first step towards regrouping the entire railways in India the three railways in the south (the SI the M & SM and the Mysore Railways) were amalgamated into the Southern Railway and inaugurated on 14th April 1951 The Western Railway will be brought in a being very soon and the entire plan is expected to be implemented within the next three years It is expected that this regrouping will not only promote operational efficiency but also bring in economy in operation

One of the major disasters that ever befell our railways was the tragic loss of human life that was caused by the Delhi bound Toolan Express rushing into a derailed goods train between Durgavati and Karmanasa railway stations on the East Indian Railway on August 13-14 midnight 1950 On its trail came the Kashmir Mail disaster when the Delhi bound Mail derailed between Dinanagar and Gurdaspur stations on the Pathankot section of the East Punjab Railway on September 3 1950 We are however pleased to record that the series of accidents that happened on our railways for some time which brought the heavy toll on human life and material loss caused considerable damage to the Government and the country by the demoralising effect such accidents create in the general public could to the relief of the nation be lifted and brought under control

In 1951 passenger fares were revised as follows

I Class fare from 21 to 27 paise per mile

II 11 to 16

III	Inter-Class fare from 0 to 105 pies per mile (Mail/Express)
	10 to 9 (Passenger)
	to 6 (Mail/Express)
	4 to 5 (Passenger)

To keep step with the increase in current working costs and the railway rehabilitation programme this revision had to be effected

The financial aspect of the railways grew steadier since 1919-50 that year ended with a surplus of Rs 14.59 crores which was divided between General Revenues (Rs 7 crores) and Depreciation Reserve Fund (Rs 7.59 crores). The revised estimates for 1951 envisaged an income of Rs 26.40 crores and working expenditure of Rs 180.31 crores. Two of the post budget developments on the expenditure side were the application of Central Pay Commission's pay and allowances to the staff of ex States Railways and anti-sabotage and other security measures for prevention of accidents. Deducting miscellaneous transactions and dividend to general revenues which too had increased due to variations a surplus of Rs 11.24 crores was left. Rs 10 crores would go to the Development Fund and Rs 4.24 crores to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

The increase in passenger fares would give about Rs 19 crores a year and with this addition the gross traffic receipts for 1951-52 according to the railway budget would be Rs 49.50 crores. The total working expenditure including the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was estimated at Rs 216.97 crores. Out of the net traffic receipts of Rs 6.53 crores Rs 7.31 crores would go under miscellaneous expenditure leaving Rs 55.20 crores as net revenue. Rs 33.37 crores would be paid to General Revenues as dividend under the Convention. The resultant surplus of Rs 21.85 crores would be distributed between the Development Fund (Rs 10 crores) and the Revenue Reserve Fund (Rs 11.85 crores).

Great changes and improvements have been brought about on our Railways in the course of the last few years. The developments could not have been there if the human element in the undertaking did not cooperate with the administration to the extent it did. To maintain cordial relationship between the management and labour the Government has been adopting a progressive policy towards the latter. Hospitals, canteens, staff quarters and other such labour welfare works have been provided increasingly. Higher pay scales, shorter hours of work, increased provision for periodic rest, larger leave reserves, liberalized leave rules and holiday concessions were introduced during the year. The recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of the Railway Board and Railway labour) have been accepted and they will benefit the railway staff to the extent of Rs 2 crores in addition to the Central Pay Commission's recommendations amounting to Rs 1 crore. Other benefits

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

urers were the extension of State Railway Provident Fund to temporary posts conversion of about 88 000 temporary posts into permanent ones and the confirmation of about 166 000 temporary staff.

Whatever achievements or lack of achievement our Government has to its credit or discredit said Prime Minister Nehru I think I can say with full assurance that the improvement in the railway system in India is one of the outstanding achievements of the Government.

Roads Ports Etc

Work on the roadways in India was concentrated during the year on planning of national highway alignments siting and designing major bridges and new works in integrating the programmes on other roads in the newly formed Chief Commissioners States. The major alignment problems dealt with during the year under review were (a) the alignment of the Bombay Bulsar Ubeil Broach Ahmednagar Kharwar and Udaipur Bera sections of the Bombay Rajputana Delhi highway (b) the selection of a highway route from Ahmednagar to Kandla Port and (c) an alternative route for the Cape Comorin Banaras highway.

The first five year plan recommended in the Nagpur Report as a most important development for the development of national highways could not be carried out according to the original schedule. Due to the economy drive approved projects had been held in abeyance expenditure on some of the works slowed down and a large number of high priority projects left unsanctioned. However appreciable progress had been made during the year under review with the limited funds available. Altogether more than 80 works costing over Rs 316 lakhs were sanctioned. Many of the missing links in the national highway system had been eliminated. In addition along the existing sections some 1000 miles were improved by the end of 1950 and the improvement of 390 miles more was in progress.

During the year due to economic importance and on defence and political consideration work on the Bera bridge approaches and on the Raidik the Gadadhar the Kalpi and Siltora bridges was undertaken out of turn.

Progress work on other roads was also slowed down due to the economy drive. During the four years since the coming into effect of the Nagpur Plan less than 10 per cent of the target of Rs 611 crores has been spent. Programmes for the integration of the other roads of some of the Chief Commissioners States with those of the rest of India are under consideration. The long term programme for the colonization of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands provides an estimated cost of Rs 3 crores for the construction of roads. At present work is in progress on reconstructing roads damaged during Japanese occupation.

In the last year proposals are being considered for building roads to the colonies of displaced persons who are being settled in these lands.

The importance of developing rural roads to keep pace with the development of national highways and other roads is also recognised by the Government. The Chief Engineers of all the States discussed this matter at their meeting at Calcutta in February this year. A model Rural Road Development Cooperative Schemes and outlines of the Madras and Bombay State schemes were studied at this conference with a view to drawing up an All India Scheme.

During the year the State Governments went ahead with building up their roads and improving their State Transport Services. Bihar has drawn up a scheme for the nationalisation of road transport in the State. It includes the setting up of a central workshop. The two services in Ranchi and Patna and the bus services on the Patna Ranchi route will be nationalised in the first instance.

In Bombay the State Transport service has become an autonomous corporation. At present the State Transport covers the entire State with its operations in 10 divisions including the merged areas. Its daily service mileage is 1014.4 on 581 routes with 1453 vehicles transporting about 56.01 lakh passengers. Bus stations waiting sheds rest houses stands etc. have been provided and the present improvement scheme when completed will have incurred an expenditure of about 4 crores. The special fund for amenities for travellers and staff would grow up to about Rs. 73 lakhs by the end of 1951-52. The corporation has decided to utilise 50% of its surplus revenue over expenditure towards improvement of roads and the Government is also improving and modernising the roads. It would be possible to have about 400 to 500 miles of cement concrete roads during the next two or three years. The work has already started.

At the end of 1950 the Government of Jammu and Kashmir owned about 350 vehicles. The present strength is about 400. The entire fleet is used for carrying essential commodities from Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir. Last year the fleet of 350 was divided into two batches, 200 operating on the Pathankot Jammu and 230 on the Jammu Srinagar routes.

In Madhya Bharat there are about 4500 miles of roads and the State Government spends about Rs. 35 lakhs on their maintenance. Almost all important places are connected by regular motor bus service, a large portion of which is run by Madhya Bharat Roadways. Last year 72 buses of the Madhya Bharat Roadways transported daily about 3000 passengers over a distance of 14436 miles. The Roadways maintain a direct service between Gwalior and Indore and between Indore and Ujjain—308 and 293 miles respectively.

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

Madras has 27 148 miles of metalled roads 676 miles of black top roads and 141 miles of cement concrete roads Nationalisation of motor transport in the City of Madras has proved to be a great success and has afforded increasing facilities to the citizens The Government transport fleet consists of 393 buses In the year 1950-51 about 39 000 road miles have daily been covered by Government buses

My ore has 6 773 miles of road of which 1 051 miles are metalled The total number of routes operated from 26th January 1950 is 114 The total number of services both Government and private is about 700 while there were only 400 private services at the beginning of 1941 The total capital invested by Government on bus transport from the commencement to the end of August 1950 was about 93 lakhs The net revenue realised from 1st April 1950 to end of August 1950 was about Rs 1 5 lakhs

The Orissa Government has accepted the policy of nationalisation of road transport in the State The State is divided into 5 zones and in 3 of these State Transport Services are already operating In the other 2 zones it has been proposed to set up a joint stock company with share capital subscribed by the State Government Railways employees of the company and the public in the ratio of 31 20 20 29

The Punjab has now 2 557 miles of metalled roads and 7 017 miles of unmetalled roads out of which 2 131 miles and 1 068 miles respectively are maintained by Public Works Department and the rest by the District Boards A Five Year Road Development Plan extending over the years 1951-52 to 1955-56 was recently prepared and is to be carried out in two stages—the first part in the first two years and the second part in the latter three years This new programme provides for the construction or improvement of 800 miles under arterial road system and 3 000 miles under rural road system The execution of this is likely to cost Rs 5 crores out of which Rs 3 1 crores which will be spent on national highways or strategic roads is to be met by the Central Government.

In Rajasthan there are 14 miles of concrete roads 510 miles of tarred roads 850 miles of metalled roads 1 390 miles of unconsolidated gravel roads and 4 500 miles of fair weather roads or tracks The revised budget for the year 1950-51 for the construction of new roads and maintenance of the existing ones amounted to Rs 88 92 lakhs Of this half the amount was spent on construction of about 19 miles of metalled roads 276 miles of gravel roads and 390 miles of fair weather roads In all about 757 miles of different types of roads were constructed during the year Repairs and improvements were carried out on 8 36 miles of the already existing roads

In Travancore Cochin the construction of five major bridges is in progress besides several minor bridges and culverts The special surfacing of roads is another programme which has made good progress

According to this programme 23 miles of the main road at a stretch and several portions of roads in 7 other places have been given special surfacing already. A ten year plan for the development of village roads has been prepared according to which 1 400 miles of village roads are to be opened costing Rs 116 lakhs. The State Government has sanctioned the creation of a special fund for this scheme and action is being taken to start the working of the plan. A road and a canal connecting the harbour town Alleppey and the busy inland town Changancherry have also been sanctioned. This scheme is expected to cost about Rs 35 lakhs and is proposed to be completed during the financial year 1951-52.

As a step to improve the roadways in Saurashtra the State Government has decided to provide cement concrete surface on the main trunk roads in the State. In the year 1951-52 a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been budgeted for this work on 52 miles.

The Uttar Pradesh Government took over the Road Transport Services in May 1947 and the State buses are now plying over about 4 660 miles of metalled roads. On an average about one lakh passengers are daily taking advantage of the Government Roadways. The number of services rose from 31 in the first year of operation to 242 in the fourth year. The fleet of vehicles consists of 1 307 buses 59 trucks and 50 taxicabs with a capital investment of about Rs 294 lakhs.

West Bengal has now a short term programme of work up to 1955-56. This programme has a target of construction of and improvement to 900 miles of State roads of different categories. On the present cost level the amount involved is Rs 31.87 crores. Of the total length of 442 miles of State highways and 1 317 miles of district roads in the short term programme work is in progress on 314 miles of State highways and 880 miles of district and village roads. During 1950 the total number of State buses on road in the City of Calcutta was about 130 and in the beginning of 1951 the number increased to 100 against 600 buses under private ownership. The State Government transport system of the city would cost about Rs 1.86 crores by the end of the year. Of this Rs 96 lakhs represent the cost of vehicles and the balance that of building and equipment. At present the average number of miles covered by the State service is 4 lakh miles per month and the number of passengers carried 40 lakhs a month.

Altogether 17 ferries falling on National or State Highways have so far been taken over by the West Bengal Government from local bodies. A power ferry has also been established on the Ganges between Dhulian and Ilmagarhat connecting the southern part of the State with the central.

Some developments modernisation and extension have been brought about to India's major ports. Investigations at the C.W.I.N.C. Research Station at Poona in connection with a ship canal from Diamond

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

Harbour to Kidderpore Docks in Calcutta are being continued. The construction of the pilot model of the Hooghly has been completed but licensing formalities in importing from the U.S.A. the automatic mechanism for the generation of tides have delayed the actual work.

The improvement to the Bombay Port estimated to cost Rs 415 crores comprises (i) the construction of an entrance lock to Prince and Victoria Docks (ii) the closing of the existing Prince and Victoria Docks entrances (iii) widening of communication between the two Docks (iv) reclamation of Curric and Malet Basins and (v) the lengthening of certain berths in the Victoria Dock by 7½ feet each. The Madras Port Trust's scheme for extension of the harbour by adding a wet dock capable of accommodating four large ships was approved by the Central Board of Transport in January 1950. The terms of transfer of land have also been settled between the Port Trust and the Government of Madras. The Port Trust has approached the Government of India for a loan sufficient to carry out the first stage of the scheme and when this loan is granted work on extension of the harbour will start.

The Cochin Ports development scheme consisting mainly of the construction of a wharf frontage at an estimated cost of Rs 41.81 lakhs was approved by the Government of India and work on the project has commenced. The Government of India has agreed to grant to the Port Authority a loan of Rs 27 lakhs during 1951-52 for this purpose. Besides this the Port has also been permitted to construct a new transhipment shed costing Rs 4.57 lakhs.

Construction work of a major port at Kandla has already begun. Contractors are required to complete the work in 2½ years.

As for the inland waterways co-ordination of inland water transport with railways and roads is drawing the attention of the Government of India. It is expected that soon waterways will be developed on the same lines and on the same principles as the National Highways. Mr Otto Popper, an Inland Navigation Expert who toured U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa suggested a scheme in the report he submitted last year. The scheme visualises the registration of all country boats with a carrying capacity of 10 tons or more, the issue of certificates of river worthiness subject to periodical survey, the provision of tugs of shallow draft not exceeding 3 feet for towing the boats and making them independent of the wind for navigation, the issue of transport documents relating to consignments on board each vessel etc.

Civil Aviation

During the year 1950-51 a number of aerodromes and communication stations were taken over from the States and the Unions of States.

under the Federal Financial Integration scheme. Several new aerodromes and communication stations were opened in various parts of the country particularly in Assam and an Engineering School and a Repair and Overhaul Organisation were started at the Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad.

A provision of Rs 3,20,03,000 was made in the Budget Estimates for 1950-51 for Civil Aviation but it was reduced to Rs. 3,10,05,000 in the Revised Estimates. For the next year a provision of Rs 3,20,90,000 has been proposed.

During 1950 ten Indian Air Transport Companies operated scheduled air services. All these companies except Air India International are entirely privately owned and managed though the services operated by them were regulated by Government through the Air Transport Licensing Board under the system of licensing established in October 1946. One of these companies ceased to operate scheduled services on the expiry of its provisional licence in September 1950. On the 31st December 1950 nine air transport companies were operating scheduled services on 3 routes.

Overseas Communications Service

The Overseas Communications Service is responsible for the working of telegraphs, telephone and radio photo services between India and foreign countries. The Service was nationalised with effect from the 1st January 1947, before which it was being worked by a private company called the India Radio and Communications Company Limited.

The headquarters of the Overseas Communications Service are at Bombay. At present there are 11 Overseas Radio Telegraph Services, 3 Overseas Radio-Telephone Services, 3 Overseas Radio-Photo Services and 4 Overseas Cable Services. During the year under review the following Overseas Radio Telegraph Services were opened: (i) Bombay-Tokyo, (ii) Bombay-Bandung (Indonesia), (iii) Bombay-Bangkok, (iv) Delhi-Moscow and (v) Bombay-New York. The two Radio-Telephone Services opened this year are (i) Bombay-Djibouti and (ii) Bombay-Cairo.

A temporary direct radio telephone circuit was opened between Bombay and Tokyo from 1st to 15th March 1951 inclusive for serving the First Asian Games held at New Delhi.

A temporary one-way Radio-Photo Service was also established between Bombay and Tokyo from 3rd to 15th March 1951 for serving the Asian Games. The total number of Photo-Telegrams handled was 35.

Harbour to Kidderpore Docks in Calcutta. The construction of the pilot model of the Hooghly licensing formalities in importing from abroad and the mechanism for the generation of tides have also been considered.

The improvement to the Bombay Port Trust scheme comprises (i) the construction of an additional pier and Victoria Docks (ii) the closing of the existing Docks entrances (iii) widening of communication channels (iv) reclamation of Carnac and Malet Islands (v) lengthening of certain berths in the Victoria Dock.

The Madras Port Trust's scheme for extending the wharf by adding a wet dock capable of accommodating 1000 tons, approved by the Central Board of Transport in 1950, and the terms of transfer of land have also been settled between the Port Trust and the Government of Madras. The Port Trust has obtained from the Government of India for a loan sufficient to carry out the scheme and when this loan is granted work on the scheme will start.

The Cochin Ports development scheme consisting of the construction of a wharf frontage at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs as approved by the Government of India and work on the scheme has commenced. The Government of India has agreed to grant to the Port Authority a loan of Rs. 27 lakhs during 1951-52 for the scheme. Besides this the Port has also been permitted to construct a shed costing Rs. 4.57 lakhs.

Construction work of a major port at Kandla has been completed. Contractors are required to complete the work in 9½ years.

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Civil Aviation

During the year 1950-51 a number of aerodromes and communication stations were taken over from the States and the Unions of States.

and private branch exchanges and several non-exchange systems have been added to the telephone net work of the country. Their respective numbers are 192 with 5 219 extensions, 9 503 with 98 566 extensions and 1 091 with 6 967 telephones. The maximum charge for an inland trunk call was reduced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 1 for ordinary calls and from Rs. 3 to Rs. 24 for urgent calls. The half rate period for trunk calls was extended by three hours and the one third rate period by two hours so that calls made between 9 p.m. and midnight or between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. are charged at half rates while those between midnight and 6 a.m. are charged at one third rate.

The gross receipt for Rs. 1950-51 of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was estimated at Rs. 35.95 crores and expenses and interest at Rs. 31.1 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs. 4.85 crores. As against this the revised estimate of gross receipts is placed at Rs. 35.53 crores. This includes a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs expected to be collected from prospective subscribers for telephone connections under the 'Own Your Telephone' scheme. Revised Estimates under Working Expenses and interest are placed at Rs. 32.46 crores the net surplus being 3.07 crores.

All India Radio

The All India Radio has now a net work of 21 Broadcasting Stations. During the year the installation of one 50 kw. medium wave transmitter at Calcutta was completed and the transmitter went on the air on January 11, 1951. On May 11, 1950 an auxiliary studio was opened at Santiniketan to enable the Calcutta station to use more adequately and frequently the talent available there. To supplement the coverage of Jullundur Station a 1 kw. transmitter with studios being installed at Amritsar.

The course of lessons in Hindi by Radio through the medium of regional languages in non-Hindi areas was repeated three times from stations concerned. Similar lessons were also introduced in the External Services directed to Gujarati and Tamil speaking listener in Africa and South East Asia.

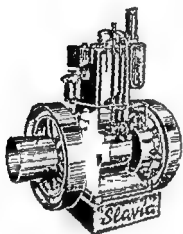
The External Services Division also broadcast to listeners overseas in 12 languages including Burmese, Kuchyu, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Persian and Arabic for about 11 hours daily. During the year some new services were added and the duration of the Arabic and Persian Services was increased thus registering a significant rise of over 50 per cent over the previous year's output of 13 hours a day.

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CHAPTER X

INDUSTRIES AND PROJECTS

When India became independent her production was at a low ebb but her needs increased and the gap between demand and supply widened. Essential commodities like cotton, cotton textiles, steel, coal, cement, salt and jute were all in short supply. The main causes of the decline in production were (1) transport difficulties, (2) shortage of raw materials both indigenous and imported and (3) labour unrest.

Government took various steps to step up production through the existing capacity. Private enterprises in these industries were left to develop. Financial help was also given by the Government to some private undertakings. During the year the machinery for consultation with representatives of industrial employers and industrial labour was considerably improved. Members of Planning Commission and Ministers met top-ranking industrialists and evolved some proposals which were considered by the Central Advisory Council of Industries. On the recommendations of this Council the High Level Development Committee on Industries (Employers) was constituted. On the recommendations of this Committee Panels were constituted for Heavy Engineering, Light Engineering, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Ferrous Metals and Non Ferrous Metals Industries.

A similar Development Committee on Industries was constituted composing of representatives of industrial labour. Joint meetings of these two Committees were held in February and May 1951 and a large measure of agreement concerning industrial relations was reached. As a result of these steps the production of steel, coal, cement, salt etc. has improved.

The production of cotton textiles depends upon the availability of cotton. India depends on imported raw cotton from Egypt, U.S.A., Africa and Sudan for one seventh of her needs. Of the remaining six sevenths import from Pakistan constitutes a good proportion. Stoppage of cotton imports from Pakistan and decline in India's indigenous production resulted in the control over the price of supply and movement of cotton. But to rid the industry of excessive dependence on foreign cotton Government has evolved an integrated agricultural policy which would help to produce more and more cotton. The production of indigenous cotton during the year under review has been estimated at

71akh bales Rs 10 lakhs from the Cotton Cess Fund have been earmarked to be spent for the expansion of cotton production

During the last two or three years India imported more foreign cotton to meet her needs and this resulted in the production of a greater proportion of fine and superfine cloth. Consequently India's coarse and medium cloth production declined. But 89 per cent of India's textile exports in 1950 were coarse and medium type cloth. This created shortage of these varieties of cloth at home. Government has this year put a brake on exports—the quantity that can be exported in 1951 is 844 million yards as against the 1,000 million yards in 1950. Of this quantity 331 million yards are coarse and medium cloth i.e. about 14 per cent of the production of these varieties in India. To increase the availability of cloth in the country mills were told in March 1951 to pack 60 per cent of their total production for internal consumption in the quarter April to June 1951 this percentage rose to 90. At the same time measures have been taken to ensure greater production of dhoties and sarees. Mills have been told to use 50 per cent of their wide looms for their production.

To increase yarn supplies to handlooms and other industries export of yarn has been totally prohibited and an incentive for increasing production of free yarn has been given to the mills by the restoration of the 4 per cent voluntary cut introduced in November 1949 and by increasing prices. In addition to this 60,000 bales of American cotton have been imported and distributed to the spinning mills at subsidised rates for the production of yarn for the handloom industry.

It is estimated that India's annual demand for steel is about 95 million tons while production is less than 1 million tons. To increase production Government has been rendering all possible assistance to existing main producers to expand their works besides pursuing the project for the establishment of State owned steel plants to produce one more million tons annually. In 1950 the production of finished steel in India was 1,004,561 tons against 99,000 tons in 1949. But imports during 1950 were considerably less than in 1949. However the total allotment for 1950 is as 1,259 million tons—178,000 tons more than that of 1949. During 1950 the requirements of the railways were met fully and increased allotments were made to agriculture steel processing factories, small scale industries and the public.

The expansion schemes of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are well under way. When they are implemented there will be an additional annual production of 3 million, 1.81 million and 17,000 tons respectively.

As for coal from the point of view of production 1950 is as a record year. Coal production in 1948, 1949 and 1950 were 99.8 million, 314



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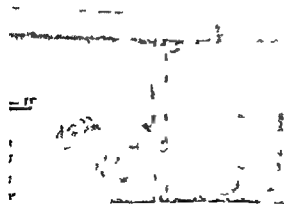
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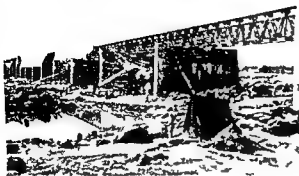
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million and 31.9 million tons respectively. But despatch of coal did not show improvement in 1950 over 1949, the figure being 26.8 million tons as against 28 million tons. The fall in despatches was due to transport difficulties in regard to supply to areas served by transport bottlenecks. Coal supplies to South India, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and North Bihar still remain a difficult problem. The coal exports from India in 1950 totalled 9.5 million tons. Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, Japan, Australia, Aden and Egypt are our main customers. The suspension of coal supplies to Pakistan continued during 1950, but supply was resumed after the signing of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement in February 1951.

In order to enable India to reduce her dependence on foreign sources for mineral oils and to secure effective utilisation of lower grades of coal which are in abundant supplies in India, a preliminary investigation into the possibilities of producing synthetic oil from coal was carried out by a firm of consultants engaged in 1948. They submitted their scheme in 1949; it has been examined and Government has arrived at certain conclusions on the technical aspects of the problem. The supplementary report on the production of synthetic oil once submitted by the consultants is (at the time of writing) under examination by the Planning Commission and the reconstituted Synthetic Petrol Sub-Committee appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Cement production in India has expanded remarkably since 1947. It was 1.44 million tons in 1947, 1.55 million tons in 1948, 2.10 million tons in 1949, 3 million tons in 1950 and 0.725 million tons in the first quarter of 1951. By the end of 1949 there were 21 factories producing cement with a rated capacity of 3 million tons per annum, three of which commenced operation and five existing units were expanded during the year. At present there are seven expansion schemes nearing completion, four of which are new units. The additional production capacity expected in the first half of 1951 was 30 lakh tons and in the second half 6 lakh tons. Export of cement was allowed on a much larger scale during 1950—40,300 tons as against 5,310 tons in 1949. This quota included 33,000 tons for export to Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. Import of cement continued to be restricted to quantities included in the trade agreements, the total tonnage being 15,000.

The Government of India's policy as regards salt during 1950 was to achieve self-sufficiency. In 1950 India's production rose to 713 lakh maunds as against 556 lakh maunds in 1949—and thus self-sufficiency in salt was reached. Although our production in 1950 was in excess of the demand, the per capita demand having fallen down during the year to 14 lbs from 30 lbs. India imported 43 lakh maunds. This was

to enable export of Indian salt to Japan for earning hard currency and to East Pakistan India's increased demand during 1951 is estimated at 714 lakh maunds and the target production is 732 lakh maunds. With the carry over on January 1 1951 of 296 lakh maunds and the expected production of 732 lakh maunds India's self-sufficiency in salt is almost a *fait accompli*.

As regards engineering industries the country is now self-sufficient in respect of the common types of dry batteries bare copper conductors electric motors electric ceiling fans refractories hosiery and cotton beltings abrasives motor car batteries antimony bars and copper sheets for utensil purposes white metal alloys lead sheathing up to 3 ft width aluminium foil for tea chest lining lead pipes from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 diameter hurricane lanterns animal drawn agricultural implements twist drills and reamers grinding wheels (common sizes and shapes only) containers dynamo grade electrical steel sheets electrical motors of squirrel cage type (up to 30 H.P.) and conduit pipes. During 1950 alone 67 new units came into production. Units under construction or under experimental construction expected to come into commercial production by 1951-52 are ten in number. Other schemes already sanctioned to go into operation after 1951-52 number 24 and these relate to the manufacture of new items such as house service motors layer built batteries auto and torch bulbs flashlight cases refrigerators rubber ply transmission and conveyor belting radio-gramophone pick ups paper insulated power cables heavy duty batteries cinematographic equipment and the manufacture of more bicycles and diesel engines.

The establishment of a chemical industry is difficult everywhere as it requires a number of ancillary products. In spite of this India has now successfully established the production of Bromine Potassium Bromide Hydroquinone Antitubercular drugs PAS and Thio semi carbazone Antileprosy drugs Nevitron etc. Cellophane and tissue paper are now being manufactured Bitumenised emulsion water proof paper and carton boards will soon be produced. Plastic coated leather cloth has been produced by two firms and would meet the requirements of the automobile industry.

In the field of rubber industry the most striking advance has been in the production of Ebonite Automobile Rubber components etc. India is now producing a good quality of baker's yeast. A start has already been made for the production of Glucose powder. Several foreign firms have now established factories in collaboration with Indian nationals.

The States also recorded progress in the matter of industries. Within the last five years in Bihar seven new factories have been started. They are (1) the Aluminium Company of India (2) the Chaibara

ement Works (3) the Rohtas Paper Mills (4) the Power Alcohol Plant at Hathwa (5) the Power Alcohol Plant at Pachruki (6) the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company at Jamshedpur (7) the Fertiliser Factory at Sindri (Central Government Project) and (8) the Hindustan Electrical Corporation Ltd at Kallolharhumb Manbhum. In addition a new spinning plant with 5500 spindles has been installed at Buxar as an adjunct to the Central Gaoi. Investigation and detailed schemes are complete in regard to the Superphosphate Factory at Sindri the Steamed Bonemeal Factory at Kharwadia and the Spun Silk Mill at Bhagalpur. They are expected to be started ere long.

In Bombay the State Government gives technical expert advice to industrialists and conducts research in engineering and industrial chemical fields. During 1950-51 grants amounting to Rs 11.150 were distributed by the State Industrial Research Committee and Rs 1 million were given as loans for the development of industries. The Stores Purchase Organisation purchases economically and in bulk stores for the Government and local bodies and special price preference amounting to 70 per cent in the case of handloom products and 15 per cent in that of other cottage industries products is given to encourage the growth of cottage industries.

Kashmir's problem in regard to industries is securing raw materials. This difficulty she has overcome in respect of certain industries like handloom pashmina steel plastics and handloom by arranging import licenses and quotas through the Government of India. Export of raw silk from Jammu and Kashmir has been stopped and the State's entire output of raw wool is now consumed on local looms giving occupation to about 6000 weavers and other workers. The Matka Silk Industry recently started in the State so as to utilise the silk waste is providing occupation for over 1000 destitute women. To improve the quality of fabrics produced by the Government Silk Weaving Factory at Srinagar arrangements have been made to buy a good throwing machinery from France at a cost of about Rs 6 lakhs.

The Government of Madhya Bharat has given top priority to the industrial development of the State in its one year plan. A three man committee is studying the present structure of the working of Cotton Textile Mills in Indore with a view to making practical suggestions for increased production and reduced cost of production. Of the projects included in the one year plan the Gwalior Rayon Weaving Company has already started working. The expansion of Texamaco is proceeding and the Mangharam Biscuit Company is nearing completion. Among the schemes for new industries are a ten ton Sulphuric Acid factory, twenty ton Caustic Soda factory, twenty five ton Superphosphate factory and a Wood Distillation factory to be started with private capital the Government owning a certain percentage of shares. Establishment

of two sugar factories in addition to the existing seven ■ under consideration Besides a new Cement factory with a capacity of 60 000 tons is intended to be established at Neemuch about 70 miles from the site of the Chambal Dam

During the period under review the Government of Madhya Pradesh continued its policy of assisting promising industrial projects set up in the State with a view to exploiting the natural resources The financial responsibility of some industries of national importance was taken over by the Government The more important of the companies where State Government has invested are (1) the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd (2) the Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd (3) the Sadarangani Oil Products Co Ltd (4) the Gondana Paints and Minerals Ltd and (5) the Central Hindustan Orange and Cold Storage Ltd The last two companies are in production while the first three are expected to go into production soon

In Madras research on industries formed an important part of the Government's activities The Experimental Mineral Section established by the Government is being replaced by a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory for working out the process of utilising minerals and other raw materials available in the State Another research institution started is the Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur for conducting research on oils and fats To serve as model units and for training technical personnel Government is running factories for the production of soap coir shark liver oil silk paper and ceramic wares Six new textile mills with a total spindleage of 68 500 have been started and 4 existing mills have expanded their spindle capacities In Cement industry much headway has been made and the output in 1949-50 was 470 864 tons against the demand of 393 017 tons Thirteen sugar factories are now producing about 29 000 tons of sugar and with the expansion of capacities of five existing ones and the establishment of ten new ones it is expected production of sugar will go as high as 90 000 tons

The Madras Government is working a Five Year Plan costing 30 crores of rupees 18 000 kw of power have already been made available to the public under this plan The plan envisages an additional power of 70 000 kw and 49 000 kw in 1951 and 1952 1953 will see the completion of the Five Year Plan doubling the present capacity of power production in the State

The total capital invested by the Mysore Government in industrial concerns financed and managed by it amounts to Rs 11 lakhs With a view to ensuring co-ordination in the working of these concerns Government has constituted three Boards of Management Thirteen large scale industries have been started with Government assistance wherever necessary

With the ever increasing demand for electricity which rose to about 82 000 HP in 1948 from about 51 000 HP in 1938 Government conducted further schemes for generating additional power and worked out the two hydro-electric projects at Mekedatu and Honnemaradu. Much progress is now expected and it is hoped that within the next five years about 500 villages will be newly electrified.

The Government of Orissa has under consideration a proposal to nationalise the mining industries in respect of more important and strategic minerals like chromite and a scheme to instal a ferro-chromite factory and to work the chromite deposits as a State industry.

The Hirakud Multi purpose Project and the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project when completed will enrich Orissa. In the meanwhile survey for the High Voltage Transmission Lines from Hirakud to Cuttack Tatanagar and Rajgangapur and from Duduma falls to Jeyapore Rayaghada Koraput and Berhampur is in progress. The first power from both the projects is expected to be available towards the end of 1952 or the beginning of 1953. Plans for putting up an iron and steel plant an aluminium plant ferro-manganese alloy steel rolling mill jute and paper mills are under the consideration of the State Government in order to utilise the power that will be available by 1952-53.

In Pepsu a new textile mill was opened at Phagwara. This mill has 17 856 spinning spindles and 5 000 looms and is now worked on three shifts it would provide roughly 11.6 million yards of cloth annually. The Bhupindra Cement Works at Surajpur near Kalka has a capacity of 600 tons per day.

Punjab's many industries have made good progress. The sports industry once concentrated in Sialkot has now rapidly developed in Jullundur where now goods worth Rs. 10 lakhs are being produced annually. Manufacture of cycle parts and plastic goods, breakfast food and hats was on the increase. Pashmina weaving carpet manufacture glue lacquer work art work and handicrafts are some of the extinct industries that have been revived during the year. To give a flip to industrial activity new townships are built at Jullundur Ludhiana Jagadhar Panipat Sonapat and Bahadurgah. The Bhakra Nangal Hydro-electric project and the Uhl River scheme when completed will supply the Punjab with the power that is necessary to make her a highly industrialised area.

Rajasthan an industrially backward State is taking steps to initiate a sound industrial policy aimed at exploiting to the maximum possible extent the natural resources available in the State. Some of the important natural resources of Rajasthan are coal (lignite) salt gypsum manganese beryllium tungsten and mica. The approximate income from the working of the various mineral sources is estimated

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

at Rs 43 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs 10 lakhs. Wool is one of the most important products of the State. Rajasthan's output being one third of India's total output. Since 1919 a Palm Gur Organisation has been functioning in Rajasthan with one experimental centre two production centres five production cum training centres and eight training centres. A large number of persons were also sent for training in gur making to Madras. There are nearly 90 lakh date palms in Rajasthan and this industry has a bright future.

The non industrial State of Saurashtra has been encouraging in many ways the growth of industries. Land is leased to new industries for long periods at nominal ground rent. Provision for railway sidings communications and transport facilities has been made to industries. The Government extended loans amounting to about Rs 50 lakhs during the financial year 1950-51 to various industries and recommendations have been made to the State Bank of Saurashtra to extend further loans of Rs 19.62 lakhs in 1951-52. A provision of Rs 50 lakhs has been made in the budget of the current year for the Industrial Finance Corporation.

In Travancore Cochin while the starting of several new and important industries was planned steps were also taken to stabilise the existing industries. As a result several industries which were passing through difficult phases due to insufficient finance for full capital commitments have successfully tided over their difficulties and turned the corner. A good number of new industries have either sprung up or are taking shape. Thus the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd in which Government has taken a large number of shares has commenced production. A new textile mill the Ashok Textiles has started working at Alwaye and proposals are under way for expanding production in other cotton mills in the area. The Jumna Thread Mills Korathi Angadi for the production of sewing thread is expected to commence production before the end of 1951. A Caustic Soda Plant is being started at Alwaye and the building work of the Rare Earths Factory at Alwaye has already started. Arrangements are also progressing for putting up an Electric Meter Factory and negotiations are going on with a prominent firm of American manufacturers to set up a Tyre Factory. Government has required the Associate Mineral Concern at Chavara under the same management. Action is also being taken to reorganise the Shark Liver Oil Factory on a commercial basis. The Cottage Industries Committee appointed last year submitted its Interim Report and steps have already been taken in pursuance of some of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report. A Japanese Expert in industries was invited to the State. He completed his investigations and submitted a report to Government.

The three major Electricity Projects viz. The Sangulam Hydro-electric Project the Madupatty Dam and The Peningalkuthu Hydro-electric Project have made good progress. These projects will by 1954 make available an installed capacity of 109,500 k.w. and a generating capacity of 540 million units. There has been considerable expansion in the supply of power to industries. Another important phase in the supply of electricity is the facility offered to agriculturists. During the cultivation season of 1950-51 nearly 17½ pumping stations with an aggregate capacity of over 5,500 H.P. were employed for de-watering nearly 10,000 acres of land fit for cultivation. Under the scheme of rural electrification 54 new villages have been supplied with electricity during 1950-51 thus bringing the total number of centres so far distributed to nearly 190.

Besides the multifarious cottage industries that thrive under the encouragement and patronage of the State Government there are in Uttar Pradesh a few large scale industries. The Handloom industry in the U.P. provides a whole time employment to about 2 lakh weavers and part time work to nearly 68 lakhs. The Non Ferrous Metals Scheme has been launched at Moradabad with the primary object of reviving the old Moradabad *kalai* utensil industry. A Government workshop has been started and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of articles with *pakka kalai* containing 98 per cent tin and 2 per cent lead.

The Government Precision Instruments Factory Lucknow set up in June 1950 is at present concentrating on the production of Water Meters while plans are also being drawn up for the assembling and manufacture of other items like community radio sets and microphones. The Government Workshop at Roorkee is fully equipped with modern and up-to-date plant and machinery and is capable of undertaking a large variety of work concerning mechanical structural and electrical engineering. During the year Government's scheme for setting up a new cement factory at Robertsganj made considerable headway.

During the year under review the Government of West Bengal assisted private enterprises by arranging for acquisition of 1st procurement of controlled materials issue of essentiality certificates for imports etc. for industries relating to jute cotton textiles sugar silk hosiery glass pipe cement processing dyeing etc. Industrial training was imparted at a number of technical institutes. Grants were given to private technical institutions. To produce skilled technicians a Higher Institute of Technology at Hujl and a Central College and Ceramic Institute at Jdavpur were opened by the Government of India in cooperation with the Government of West Bengal. The Government Quartz Factory at Mangpoo is being reorganised by introducing modern machinery. West Bengal Government produced steel cost saving

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Rs 463 lakhs for the construction in Asansol of a Cable Factory by the Government of India. The preliminary investigation by the French Salt Experts into the possibilities of the establishment of a two-million ton factory on the Contai Coast was completed and they submitted a report recommending such a project. Necessary steps are being taken to finalise the scheme.

The North Calcutta Electrification Scheme for carrying electricity into rural areas covering approximately 1000 square miles north of Calcutta made good progress during the year. Other electric supply undertakings also continued to function satisfactorily and it is hoped large areas will be electrified before long.

Projects

In India there are at present 135 projects under execution and there are 192 projects on which preliminary investigations are in progress or have been completed. Of these projects under execution 11 are multi purpose, 60 purely irrigation and 64 purely power projects. Twelve major projects are estimated to cost Rs. 139 crores and the remaining 125 about 151 crores. The estimated cost of the 192 schemes in pre-construction stages is Rs. 1310 crores. 7 of them are major schemes. During the financial year 1950-51 the expenditure on various multi purpose irrigation and power schemes in the country totalled Rs. 78.59 crores against Rs. 39.46 crores in 1949-50. The Central Government was responsible for over 37 per cent of the total expenditure. 19 State Governments for the balance.

The 135 projects are expected to bring in 1951-52 about 0.6 million acres of land under irrigation and produce 0.2 million tons of additional food. The benefits that flow from these projects will steadily increase and by 1955-56 the increase in food production will be 1.8 million tons. In another five years the extra food yield would reach the peak figure of 4.8 million tons. The estimated cost of imported foodgrains between August 1917 and the end of 1951 is Rs. 513 crores. All the 135 projects at present under execution are expected to cost Rs. 590 crores. While the money spent on imported foodgrains represents so much loss of precious foreign exchange which would be invaluable for financing national development projects, the money that is being spent on river valley and other irrigation and power projects represents an investment of a long term nature. Besides giving the country the two vital requisites of progress—enough foodgrains and a plentiful supply of electricity—these projects would also confer upon the people of the country a number of substantial but in the long run no less important advantages such as flood control, inland navigation facilities, soil conservation, afforestation, fish culture, supply of drinking water, provision of recreation facilities etc.

Mention may here be made of some of the major multi purpose river valley projects. The Bhakra Nangal project in the Punjab envisages the construction of a 680 ft high dam across river Sutlej near Bhakra village about 50 miles upstream of Rupar town in Ambala District. The foundation stone of the dam was laid on April 29 1951 about eight miles downstream from the Bhakra dam the Nangal dam is under construction. The Hirakud project in Orissa is the first of a chain of three dams planned on the Mahanadi river to go into construction. The Damodar Valley Project modelled on the famous TVA in the U.S.A. is expected to benefit both West Bengal and Bihar. The project has been under active implementation since 1918 when the D.V. Corporation was set up by an Act of Parliament. The Bokaro Thermal Power Station has obtained a loan of 18.5 million dollars from the World Bank. It will go into operation from the end of 1957. Some of the other major schemes under execution costing above Rs. 10 crores each are the Kakrapar multi purpose project in Bombay the Machkund power project in Madras and Orissa the Tungabhadra power cum irrigation project in Madras and Hyderabad the Harike project in the Punjab the Sarda power project in Uttar Pradesh the Mor irrigation cum power project in West Bengal the Chambal irrigation cum power project in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan and the Lakkavali irrigation cum power project in Mysore.

Development of electricity in the urban areas of this country has been lopsided. About half the total electricity generated in India is consumed in the industrial towns of Bombay Calcutta Ahmedabad and Kanpur. This is because electricity undertakings are in this country private enterprise. But wherever Government and semi Government authorities have been responsible for promoting electricity undertakings they have gone out into the countryside to popularise electricity. In 1947 only 1,295 villages in India with a population of less than 5,000 each were electrified. Their number increased to 9,118 in 1949 which means that roughly 88 villages in every 10,000 in the country with population below 5,000 each were served by electricity.

A feature of the post independence plans has been the increasing preparedness of State Governments themselves to directly execute power development projects. Today most of the States in India have one or more such schemes in hand.

The present total installed capacity in the country is slightly over 10 million kilowatts. Estimates prepared by the Central Electricity Commission of the Government of India indicate that this will increase to 3.45 million kilowatts. The figures relate to public utility as well as to plants owned by the Palkay private and municipal undertakings etc.

During the period between January 1950 and February 1951 we

National Research Laboratories construction work on which started in 1948 were opened. They are (1) the National Chemical Laboratory Poona (2) the National Physical Laboratory New Delhi (3) the Fuel Research Institute Dhanbad (4) the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Jadavpur (5) the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore (6) the National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur and (7) the Central Drug Research Institute Lucknow. During the year under review construction of buildings for the Central Leather Research Institute at Guindy (Madras) the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Kottayur the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee and the Central Road Research Institute at New Delhi has been taken up. The foundation stones of the Central Road Research Institute and the Building Research Institute Roorkee were laid during the year. The various National Research Laboratories in the country had carried on during the year scientific and industrial investigations and researches and the country has the benefit of exploiting their findings to its best advantage.

SAURASHTRA PORTS

The main ports of Bhavnagar, Bedi, Navlakhi, Veraval and Porbandar, studded on the coastline of Saurashtra, are very well developed modern ports. The first three are all weather ports affording sheltered deep water anchorage to large ocean going vessels. Equipped with modern facilities of jetties, cranes, tugs, launches, barges and providing ample warehousing accommodation, direct rail connection, organised labour, etc., Saurashtra ports are ideally suited for Landing/Shipping all types of cargo. With efficient supervision, quick handling and turn round of ships, ample storage facilities and shorter railway lead to Central and Northern India, stations, they are most economical for the hinterland of India up to Delhi and beyond.

Full particulars can be had from

**THE SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT SAURASHTRA PORTS
RAJKOT**

CHAPTER VI

LABOUR

The labour policy of the Government of India since independence has been on the lines laid down by the Congress in the election manifesto of 1946 that it was to bring to the workers social justice and economic security. The Interim National Government of India drew up in 1946 a five year programme the main features of which were social security, technical training, improvement in the system of recruitment, housing, some welfare work, better working conditions and fair wages. The year 1947 thus saw the beginning of an active and positive policy of labour welfare and economic freedom.

Social and economic justice is now guaranteed to workers by the Indian Constitution. Article 41 directs the State to make provisions to secure to them the right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability, as well as other cases of undeserved want. Article 42 enjoins upon the State to provide just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. Article 43 says, "The State shall endeavour to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation or any other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities."

Government has so far enacted nine bills in all. Some of the important legislative measures already adopted are the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947, the Employees State Insurance Act 1948, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 1948, the Factories Act 1948, the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948 and the Minimum Wages Act 1948. Those pending consideration by Parliament are the Labour Relations Bill 1950, the Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill 1951, the Fair Wages Bill 1950, the Trade Unions Bill 1950, the Mines Bill 1950, the Plantation Labour Bill 1951 and Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill 1951.

At the wake of independence the relations between Capital and Labour became strained, whereas the economic condition of the country demanded closer cooperation between the two. To meet the situation a tripartite conference was convened in December 1947. This conference passed the well known three year industrial truce resolution which

was later adopted by the Government. In implementing this resolution a number of tripartite bodies were and are being set up which has ensured the workers their participation in the framing of policy decisions affecting their conditions of work and welfare.

In the sphere of social security India turned over a new leaf by adopting the Employees State Insurance Act 1948. The Act provides for medical disablement and sickness benefits to employees in industrial undertakings. Administrative details are being worked upon in co-operation with the State Governments to implement the social security scheme. The Employees State Insurance Corporation appointed under the Act will implement a pilot scheme for Delhi and Kanpur when the Amendment that is before the Parliament is passed into law. Under the present economic conditions the scheme could not be implemented on an all India basis. The scheme will cover about 2.4 million industrial workers. Another step in the direction of social security was the passing of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 1948 which requires every coal miner whose wages do not exceed Rs. 300 a month to contribute one third of his basic earnings to the fund and enjoins on the employer to contribute an equal amount.

To remove hardships caused to workers on account of the casual nature of their employment or the closure of mills Government has introduced certain decasualization schemes. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948 empowers the Central Government in the case of major ports to frame schemes to ensure *inter alia* greater regularity of employment to dock workers. A scheme in this regard has already been introduced in the port of Bombay. Similar schemes are expected to be introduced very soon in the ports of Calcutta and Madras. In some States like Bombay, U.P. and Ajmer schemes for decasualization of labour are in force in certain industries.

The Central and State Governments devoted considerable attention to labour welfare. The Factories Act of 1948 prohibits anyone employing workers at any manufacturing establishment without first ensuring their safety, health and welfare. Welfare funds have been instituted in almost all Central Government industrial undertakings and arrangements have been made to provide recreation and entertainment, reading rooms and other amenities to workers and their dependents. Under the Factories Act of 1948 labour welfare officers are also appointed in all factories employing 500 workers or more.

To finance the welfare activities in the coal fields the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act was passed in 1947. Construction of pithead baths in coal mines has now been made compulsory by Government subject to certain conditions. The budget of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1950-51 was Rs. 6,99,755 under General Welfare Account and Rs. 8,18,549 under Housing Account. These funds

lude schemes for (1) anti malaria measures (2) multi purpose centres (3) hospitals and maternity centres (4) women and child welfare centres (5) adult education centres (6) mobile cinema etc

Coal fields in Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh were brought under scope of this Act. The budget of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1950-51 provided for an expenditure of Rs 13,19,939 and Rs 2,19,963 for Bihar and Madras respectively. Welfare measures are undertaken as in the case of coal mines.

A post of Welfare Adviser in the Chief Labour Commissioner's organisation was created this year in order to intensify the existing activities in the field of labour welfare.

Better housing and minimum wages are the other important measures that go a long way to improve the living conditions of workers and their efficiency. The industrial housing scheme formulated by the Centre did not receive enthusiastic response from the States. However the scheme was put into operation in 1950 and the position of the advances from the Centre after some adjustments was as follows: Bombay—Rs 10 lakhs Madhya Pradesh—Rs 10 lakhs Orissa—Rs 10 lakhs and Bihar—Rs 5 lakhs. In Bombay 168 houses have already been built and the construction of another 392 houses is expected to be completed shortly. In Orissa 169 houses are to be constructed before the end of 1951. In Madhya Pradesh and Bihar no houses have so far been built though their plans are ready to be put into execution and it is hoped that by the end of 1951 Madhya Pradesh will have completed 400 houses and Bihar 85. The scheme has now been extended to all the States. In addition to these houses are being built for colliery workers from out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The Planning Commission has placed before the Government a comprehensive housing scheme for industrial housing. Government is examining the scheme and it is hoped that the scheme will be put into operation very soon.

The first step at regulating wages was made in 1918 when the Minimum Wages Act was passed. The Act covers not only industries like carpet making, stone breaking, mills, factories and tanneries but also plantations and agriculture. The limit for implementing the provisions of the Act was postponed by a year from March 15, 1919. Yet most of the States have not found it possible to implement the Act. Agricultural wage earners come within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In July 1950 the Central Advisory Board constituted under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 decided that minimum wages for agricultural workers should be fixed by March 15, 1951. The proposal was circulated to all State Governments for their comments. In the meantime the Central Government appointed the Planning Commission and the question of fixation of minimum wages in agriculture was referred

to it in October 1950. The Planning Commission after careful study of the problem recommended the Government to go slow with its policy of fixation of minimum wages in agriculture. On its recommendations Government has postponed the matter till December 1953. In other occupations the State Governments have taken steps to implement the said legislation. This legislation gives the workers particularly in sweated industries a measure of protection against low wages. This legislation has paved the way for Fair Wages legislation which is also under the consideration of the Government for other developed industries.

In India there are about 34 million landless agricultural workers and they are not covered by any labour legislation in force except the Minimum Wages Act 1948. Before anything could be done to improve their lot an all India enquiry into their conditions was necessary. The Ministry of Labour is at present undertaking this enquiry in close collaboration with the State Governments. The object of the enquiry is to collect data on employment earnings cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour with a view to consider what protective and ameliorative measures including fixation of Minimum Wages Act should be taken.

During the year under review the Agricultural Labour Enquiry entered into the third and the last stage. Enquiry is being conducted in 813 villages in 93 units covering the entire country selected as a representative sample. This enquiry when completed will help in fixing minimum wages in agricultural and other allied village occupations. The Labour Ministry of the Central Government recommended to the State Governments to intensify rural welfare measures particularly in the villages selected for enquiry. Many State Governments (Saurashtra Madhya Bharat Mysore Madras etc) have agreed to intensify their village welfare work as desired by the centre.

In some of the States there were laws or regulations in force which were against the provisions of the I.L.O. (International Labour Organisation) convention on forced or compulsory labour 1930. The Central Government directed the Governments of such States to repeal the offending provisions early. These State Governments are bringing their legislations in conformity with the I.L.O. Conventions.

The Government of India has decided to extend the Payment of Wages Act 1936 to all non coal mines to which Indian Mines Act applies.

More than 1.15 million workers are engaged in plantation industries. With a view to improving their working conditions such are far from satisfactory tripartite conferences have been convened by the Ministry of Labour from time to time. As a result of these conferences wages and dearness allowances have been fixed and more housing and

medical facilities are being provided. A comprehensive bill called the Plantations Labour Bill seeking to provide for the welfare of labour and to regulate the conditions of work in plantations was introduced in Parliament in June 1951. It makes it obligatory on the employers to provide and maintain for every worker and his family residing in plantations necessary housing accommodation. The Industrial Committee on Plantations discussed the draft Plantation Bill on November 4 and 5, 1950. In the light of the views expressed at the meeting the bill was revised and circulated for comments. The Government is seriously considering to make necessary amendments in the Tea District Emigrant Labour Act 1937 with a view to meet the existing need. The Cachar Plantation Enquiry Committee has submitted its report. Unfortunately unanimous agreement was not reached over the question of cash conversion of concessional food supplies.

In February 1951 the Tripartite Plantation Conference discussed the abolition of *kangani* system of recruitment in South India. Along with the reform in the recruitment of plantation labour the Government of India is considering to amend the Tea District Emigrant Labour Act 1937 to remove the defects which have come to light during the course of its operation.

The Central Tea Board has agreed to allocate Rs. 4 lakhs from its fund for undertaking welfare measures like medical training and multi-purpose centres for plantation labour under the auspices of the Central Government.

The Government of India has always stood for labour's right to freedom of association and collective bargaining. These rights are recognised in the Trade Unions Bill 1950 now before the Parliament. To that end also Government have encouraged the growth of a strong responsible and self-reliant trade union movement. The number of registered trade unions and their total membership has therefore progressively increased. The Indian labour movement is comparatively of recent origin and it became apparent to the Government that unless suitable steps were taken to encourage the development of trade union movement on right lines it would be difficult to achieve industrial harmony in the country. The existing law the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 could not meet the situation. The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act 1947 was passed with a view to meet the situation. But it could not be brought into force for various reasons. A new Trade Unions Bill was introduced in Parliament in 1950 which when passed will replace the Act of 1926. The Bill provides for the recognition of trade unions, guarantees the unions the right to negotiate with employers and penalises unfair practices on the part of both the employers and the employees.

Mention must be made of the four important workers' organisations

The Indian National Trade Union Congress formed in 1947 has now grown to be the largest representative organisation of Indian workers. Its object is constructive and ameliorative work among the labourers and settlement of trade disputes through peaceful and constitutional means of conciliation and arbitration. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the All India Trade Union Congress and the United Trade Union Congress are the other well known workers organisations. The membership is as follows:

Name of Organisation	No of Unions	Members on
		31 1 50
(i) As claimed by the Organisations		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	1 2 5	1 514 08
All India Trade Union Congress	729	706 194
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	468	688 650
United Trade Union Congress	313	372 631
(ii) As verified during 1950 from the returns furnished for the year 1949		
Indian National Trade Union Congress	689	918 237
All India Trade Union Congress	260	302 538
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	54	370 304
United Trade Union Congress	154	120 623

The Employment Exchange Organisation is doing very good work by promoting employment to labour and assisting employers in finding the right type of persons for the right job. At present there are 193 Employment Exchanges in the country. They are grouped into ten regions each under the administrative control of a Regional Director. Tripartite Advisory Committees are associated with the organisation at all levels: national, regional and local. The following are the figures of registrations, placings and the average number of employers using the employment offices—

	Registrations	Placings	Average No. of employers using Employment Offices every month
1945	51,306	9,780	412
1946	569,672	106,000	2,509
1947	629,961	161,374	3,101
1948	870,904	260,088	3,400
1949	1,066,351	256,809	4,510
1950	1,210,385	31,193	5,564
	4,398,779	11,5533	10,705

The training scheme of the National Employment Service drawn up in 1918 represented the first planned effort in India to bring technical

d vocational training within the reach of a large number of people. The scheme gives technical and vocational training apprenticeship and mens training to those who ask for it. There are now about 250 training centres. There is also a Central Institute for training instructors at Koni Madhya Bharat. Admission to this institute is thrown open to nominees of private industries and to candidates applying directly.

Government drew up in 1950 a technical and vocational training scheme for adult civilians. The new scheme was designed to provide steady flow of skilled workers and reduce unemployment among young educated persons by equipping them for suitable industrial employment. It covers 63 training centres and embraces 35 technical trades and 30 vocational trades. Candidates are selected through representative selection committees set up in the various regions. Training at these centres is free. However stipends of Rs. 25 per month are given to half the number of trainees.

The Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour conducts research on labour problems and tabulates important labour statistics. From time to time it publishes useful reports and during the year it has brought many of the labour investigation committee reports up-to-date. The Labour Bureau published the Indian Labour Year Book 1948-49 third in the series in August 1950. The Bureau compiles monthly working class cost of living index numbers for important industrial centres. The monograph on Industrial Awards is indeed a valuable possession for all students of labour.

The number of disputes during the year under review was much smaller than during the previous year. But the number of man-days lost shot up comparatively high. The increase in the man-days lost is mainly due to the illegal Bombay textile strike sponsored by the Communist Party which alone accounted for the loss of about 9,000,000 man-days.

The number of Works Committees constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 till December 1950 were 376 in industrial undertakings in the central sphere. On August 8, 1950 a Labour Appellate Tribunal was constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act 1950 consisting of a chairman and a member in order to hear appeals from the decisions of industrial tribunals and similar authorities all over the country.

The Fair Wages Bill was introduced by the Labour Ministry in August 1950 in the Parliament. The Bill is undoubtedly a novel experiment in the field of wage regulation. There are also provisions in the Bill relating to fixation of wage differentials, the calculation of overtime, the principles of equal pay for equal work for men and women and the revision of fair rate of wages from time to time.

The Government of India participated in all international conferences convened by the I.L.O. held during the year. The Congress believes in the ideals and objectives of the International Labour Organisation and does everything possible to implement the conventions and instruction regulations adopted by the I.L.O. from time to time. Shri Jagjwan Ram, Labour Minister of the Government of India was the Chairman of the I.L.O. General Conference last year (1950). The 31st Session of the I.L.O. was held in June 1951 in Geneva. India was fully represented in the conference by tripartite delegation.

The States also paid great attention to this important problem. To attend to the welfare of the labourers who constitute about 17 per cent of the State's population, the Government of Assam placed the labour department, which was a temporary one on a permanent footing. Disputes arising between the employers and the labourers have been amicably settled through the machinery of the tripartite conference. Provident fund for all clerical staff in the tea estates drawing Rs. 55 or more per month has been introduced. A scheme for building 18,150 houses for labour population is under way. A central education board for the removal of illiteracy from among the tea estate population has been set up. Government kept the number of strikes in 1950 at the low figure of 10 and got 775 disputes settled amicably.

The State Government is able also to extend the provisions of the labour laws prescribed by the Central Government to other fields of labour for the benefit of the workers in various industrial concerns. 172 works committees have been set up in the State with equal representation of the labourers and the employers for promoting unity between them and the results have been good. Steps were taken under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 to regularise conditions of service of the workers and they have effected a stabilising influence. During the year under review the Maternity Benefit Act 1944 was amended suitably increasing thereby the period of leave benefit from 8 weeks to 12 weeks in respect of women workers in plantation.

Bihar has made considerable progress in the field of labour and labour welfare. Due to conciliation effort, the number of man-days lost in 1950 was 219,725 as against 407,936 in 1949. There has been a steady decline in the number of strikes every year from 1946. The number of disputes settled by conciliation proceedings had increased from 31 in 1947 to 88 in 1950. In March 1951 there were 500 registered trade unions as compared with 85 in 1946-47. Registered factories in the State rose from 839 in 1949 to 2,000 in 1950. To ensure enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to safety, health, sanitation and welfare of workmen, the Factory Inspectorate was strengthened and a Medical Inspector of Factories was appointed. Government has taken steps to formulate a long-range and immediate pro-

programme for building houses for the labour force. In the meantime Government advanced a loan of Rs 5 lakhs to Telco for the construction of houses for their workers and a provision of Rs 30 lakhs was made in the 1951-52 budget for the purpose. There are three labour welfare centres in the State. Maternity benefit figures have showed increase during the year. Substantial amounts have been paid as compensation to workers involved in accidents.

In Bombay progress achieved during the three years was maintained and the organization specially created and expanded by the Government continued to function usefully in promoting and safeguarding the interests of labour as well as those of industrial peace which under the conditions of shortages becomes a vital national need.

The position of the number of trade unions, the membership and employment in the cotton industry improved appreciably. The relations between employers and employees also showed improvement. The total number of disputes during 1950 fell from 376 in 1949 to 71 although the general strike in the textile industry increased the number of workers affected and the man-days lost. The machinery set up by the Government for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication for settlement of industrial disputes was also increasingly employed. The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act which safeguards the interests of shop assistants and other employees was extended to 1 additional municipal areas throughout the State.

Approximately 2070 cases came up before the conciliators of the Labour Office. The Industrial Court set up under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 decided 63 cases during 1950 as against 16 during the previous year. The Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 during the same period decided 97 cases as against 116 during the previous year. The Labour Courts decided 1314 applications during a nine month period as against 101 applications during a similar period for the previous year. The Wage Boards for the cotton textile industry during 1950 received 85 references out of which 35 were disposed of. The wage board for the silk industry during the same period received 10 references. Joint consultation between management and employees has been established with formation of joint committees and up to March 1951 192 committees were registered mainly in the cotton textile industry. 230 works committees most of them covering the engineering industry were set up by the end of April 1951.

Under the decasualization scheme 70988 workers were registered. The workers placed in employment up to the end of March 1951 numbered 269. The Labour Advisory Board considered during 1951 amendments to the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, technical and apprenticeship training, welfare trust funds for labour, etc.

societies for banking etc and universal literacy among workers In addition to four committees already appointed to advise the Government over fixation of wages committees were appointed to cover employment in road construction and building operations public motor transport, employment under the local authority and employment in salt pan industry tobacco manufacture including bidi industry Out of the 9 committees so far appointed 6 have submitted their reports to the Government They are under consideration Inquiries were conducted during the period under review into conditions of technical staff in sugar factories prices of articles of clothing used by the working class for use by the cost of living index committee and conditions of employment in chemical and pharmaceutical works in the State

The labour welfare section of the department maintains in important industrial cities 52 labour welfare centres At the end of March 1951 attendance for the daily activities of these centres was 7 78 247 men items These centres furnish recreational cultural and training facilities to the workers and their families including athletic training and contests theatricals games and sports circulation libraries radio-listening etc Under the literacy drive 90 723 workers were made literate

The well equipped workshop for workers at Ahmedabad trains workers in machines tailoring carpentry spray painting etc in order to equip them with technical training that would prove useful in alternative occupations Apprentices are taken in the workshop Another workshop will start functioning very soon and impart training in weaving chemical manufacture and leatherwork The construction work of a workshop at Kurla Kiroli area in Greater Bombay is in progress

Government has made a provision of Rs 1 548 900 for labour welfare activities during 1951-52

Government took over the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which had been closed and appointed a board of directors The reopened mill has been functioning efficiently and furnished employment to about 7 000 workers

All possible efforts were made in collaboration with the Union Government to remove causative factors of closure of mills with a view to avoiding the hardship involved to workers thrown out of employment. As a result the situation of crisis improved considerably and the position today is that only a few mills have completely and partially closed

In Hyderabad the period under review was comparatively normal and was not marked with any major strikes and closures The few strikes that occurred were of minor significance and did not assume serious proportions 40 cases were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication one case was referred to the Board of Conciliation and 28 cases were dealt with by Conciliation Officers appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 As a result of the awards of Industrial

Tribunal and settlement arrived at wages and dearness allowances of workers have been enhanced and in general they are now provided with better facilities with regard to working conditions. During the period 15th August 1950 to 9th May 1951 44 applications for registration of trade unions were dealt with out of which 33 were registered with a total membership of 10,131. The total number of registered trade unions has reached 149. The State Government has enforced the Shops and Establishments Act with a view to regulating conditions of work of the employees in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants, theatres etc. All Central laws have been extended to Hyderabad with effect from 1st April 1951 and action is being taken for issuing fresh notifications and for making rules under the extended laws.

The State Government has drawn up a scheme for constructing 2,000 houses for labourers in industrial districts. Considerable attention is devoted to the effective implementation of Labour Legislation and 10 employers who contravened the provisions of labour laws have already been prosecuted. In order to promote amicable relations between the employers and the employees District Labour Welfare Committees have been set up on tripartite basis in 8 important industrial districts of the State. Government has sanctioned an increase in the minimum basic wage and dearness allowance for all unskilled manual workers in non-factory establishments on the same scale as it was sanctioned for the industrial workers in Government concerns as a result of the recommendations of the Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee appointed in 1949. Schools for children of employees are provided by 8 important concerns in the State. A school for adults has also been opened at Nanded and necessary steps are being taken for starting similar schools at Jalna, Aurangabad and Bunsira project.

In Jammu and Kashmir from the very beginning of the military operations and for their successful prosecution it became necessary to relieve the Army of finding and assembling the labour and pack ponies required for their needs. A labour department was therefore set up in the middle of 1948. This department was called upon to procure labour and pack ponies consistent with civil requirements and keep them available at all times and places fraught with risk. This effort on the part of the Labour Department was in a great measure helpful in the successful operations carried out by the Army against the enemy. Government has appointed a Civil Liaison Officer. He takes steps to establish closer and intimate understanding between the civil population and the Army.

In Madhya Bharat minimum wage has been fixed up for work in textile industry, sugar industry and other smaller industries. In case of agricultural labourers data are being collected to fix wages, hours of work, holidays etc. to achieve uniform

rest of India in respect of labour standard all progressive labour laws have been adopted. In the sphere of industrial housing, in Indore, the premier industrial centre of Madhya Bharat two schemes of labour housing are already under execution. Housing has been provided by the management to a substantial number of workers at the Gwalior centre. In addition to what the employers themselves are doing as required by the Factories Act Government has been spending yearly Rs. 12,000 in Indore for labour welfare. Extension of labour welfare activities to other centres is under active consideration. For the settlement of major industrial disputes an independent judiciary has been constituted with 3 labour courts and one industrial court.

The Madhya Pradesh Government has been endeavouring to improve labour conditions and thus harmonise relations between management and labour. Work for the construction of quarters for labourers at Nagpur, Phulgaon and Achalpur is being started. During the year 13 trade unions were registered making the total 228. The Wages Board has been constituted and minimum rates of wages in oil, cement, potteries, rice and flour mills, glass, bidi, lac, tanneries and leather goods manufactures, employment under local authorities, road construction and building operations and stone breaking and stone crushing have been fixed. To ameliorate the living conditions of labourers and to safeguard their interests many Acts were passed and a few were extended to new industries and centres. Canteens, creches, hospitals and schools have been provided for the benefit of labourers and their children.

The machinery for the settlement of labour disputes by means of conciliation, arbitration and adjudication has been working with great success in Madras State and has done much to restore cordiality between Labour and Capital relations which became more and more strained with the growth of industry. The failure of monsoon created another problem of phenomenal magnitude and threw a number of agricultural labourers out of employment. Government lost no time in issuing directions to the district collectors to take up immediately on hand works like minor irrigation, rural water supply and other works connected with growing more food and to employ these men. Thanks to the efforts of the district officials over 1,27,000 labourers are now daily employed in these works and a serious catastrophe has been averted.

In order to maintain a continuous liaison between labour and management to prevent conflicts by timely intervention and to look after the welfare of labour in general the Mysore Government has appointed Welfare Officers in Government owned and Government aided industrial concerns. Government has sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board for undertaking construction of labourers' quarters according to the estimates and plans approved by the Government. Government also engaged itself in an

agricultural labour enquiry with a view to fixing the minimum wages and improving the conditions of agricultural labour. Inspectors have been appointed to work the Shops and Establishments Act. In the State there are 108 labour associations. In 1950 1 about 40 industrial disputes were dealt with.

In Orissa with the integration of the States the number of industrial labour also increased. For fixing minimum wages for different scheduled employments as laid down in the Minimum Wages Act an Advisory Board with six committees was set up to advise Government in the matter and Government has accepted the recommendations of the Board. Under the Industrial Housing Scheme launched by the Government of India the State Government has secured an interest free loan of Rs 10 lakhs. Houses worth about Rs 6 lakhs have already been constructed. It is expected that the Orissa Factory Rules 1950 that came into force on August 8 1950 would bring in a substantial revenue in terms to these Rules factories should hereafter pay licence fee according to the number of persons employed and the power installed in the factory.

The Punjab Government set up in July 1949 a full fledged labour department to ensure fair working conditions to the labourers in the State. The department has during the year paid pointed attention to the strict implementation of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1948 the Payment of Wages Act the Factories Act the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 etc. The department has since its inception registered 44 trade unions. Industrial housing too received the attention of the Government. The State Government would pay Rs 5 lakhs each year for the next five years and would draw loans of equal amounts from the Government of India and build up quarters for labourers according to a scheme recommended by the Sub-Committee of the State Labour Advisory Board. The State Government has accorded approval to the opening of labour welfare centres at Amritsar Batala Dhariwal Ludhiana Jagadhari and Ambala.

The different covenanting States of Rajasthan had no organisation worth the name for the management and control of labour. The State Government has therefore built up a unified and Central department under the Labour Commissioner. In 1950 most of the important labour legislations in force in other parts of India were brought into force in Rajasthan also. 29 trade unions were registered in 1950-51 as against 19 in 1949-50. Weekly holidays Act 1942 was enforced in different industrial centres of the State. The question of fixing minimum wages for industrial as well as agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act, 1918 is now under the consideration of the Government. Work Committees as laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act are being

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in factories employing 100 or more persons—there are about 30 such committees in existence now

In Travancore Cochun to secure a proper enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act which regulates the working hours overtime rates holidays with pay etc of the employees in shops and other establishments ten labour officers have been newly appointed besides the Labour Officers and Assistant Labour Commissioners in the department. 1,715 industrial disputes arose during the year of which 30 were referred for adjudication and the rest were amicably settled through conciliation. Works Committees are functioning in 169 industrial establishments. In addition to these 15 Industrial Relations Committees and 35 unit production committees are also functioning. Standing orders were certified for 296 industrial establishments thus bringing the total numbers so far certified to 390. 79 trade unions were newly registered. The welfare activities of the department continued as usual.

In UP because of the existence of rival workmen's organisations in the sugar industry the continuance of Works Committees in the industry became difficult and the Works Committees in the various industries were therefore dissolved on October 2, 1950. During 1950 the number of man-days lost in the State was much more than that in 1949. The Conciliation and Adjudication machinery set up in 1949 continued to function smoothly until the coming into force of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act 1950 and the setting up thereunder with effect from August 8, 1950 of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India by the Government of India.

Welfare of labour is an important part of the activities of the Government. 33 regular labour welfare centres have already been established and there are also 110 seasonal welfare centres. An amount of Rs. 82 lakhs was provided in 1950-51 for running these centres. For the sugar industry a fund for building houses has been created from the sale proceeds of molasses. A Bill entitled The UP Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Bill 1950 providing for the utilization of the money accumulated in this fund has been passed by both Houses of the UP Legislature and further action is being taken.

Conferences and committees formed in important aspect of the activities of the labour department. Tripartite conferences consisting of representatives of employers labour and the Government were organised.

The UP Labour Enquiry Committee continued its labours and its second report would be ready soon. Another committee called the Minimum Wages (Agricultural) Enquiry Committee is now engaged in holding enquiries to advise Government in the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in agricultural occupations.

Year	Disputes not involving strikes and lock-outs		Strikes and Lock-outs		
	C. C. disputes	No. of disputes settled	C. C. Settlements	C. C. persons involved	Man-days lost
1947	53	1,807	36	4,14,432	24,41
1948	3,94	2,91	03	33,003	22,000
1949	4,220	3,341	159	1,64,500	22,046
1950	3,54	2,06	12	9,04	6,23,000

The labour policy of the Government of West Bengal during the period has been to maintain an atmosphere cordial as to the settlement of labour disputes by consultation and agreement with the workers. The following figures would show the improved position in 1950 of the number of disputes involving strikes and lock-outs settled by the Labour Directorate, of stoppage due to strikes and lock-outs and of persons involved during the four years since 1947.

In 1950 out of 2,801 disputes reported and 46 pending from 1949 1,814 disputes were settled by conciliation 9 settled either by unconditional resumption or negotiation between the parties and 160 referred to tribunal. Out of 129 strikes and lock-outs in 1950 9 were settled by conciliation 9 by direct negotiations and 11 withdrawn unconditionally. These figures would indicate the measure of success Government has achieved in offering mediation between capital and labour.

About 250 Works Committees have so far been constituted, including a few in different tea gardens and they are functioning satisfactorily. Minimum wages have already been either notified or fixed in most of the Schedules of Employment under Minimum Wages Act 1947. Two new welfare centres were opened during the year and old centres have continued to be maintained. Five of these were equipped during the year with arrangements of medical aid and one more will be opened in Bellaria for the home transport service before the end of 1951.

The Bengal Shops and Establishment Act, 1930 has been extended to all district towns. In 1950 3,281 criminal cases had been filed for infringement of the provision of the Act. 1,619 cases ended in conviction and about 1,450 were pending at the close of the year. The payment of Wages Act of 1936 has been extended to tea plantations and tramways and other omnibus services the scope of its operation has also been expanded.

This record of the activities of the Government clearly indicates that the worker is no more left to the mercy of his employer. It has

been the endeavour of the Congress Government to raise the status of the labourer and give him his place in society that is due to him as the producer of the wealth of the nation. What the Governments have done by way of providing social security to the labourer has brought about a marked improvement in his economic status and has given him opportunities to lead better life. But a lot is yet to be done for him. Nevertheless it must be stated that a beginning has been made towards establishing a really democratic industrial structure in the country. If progress is maintained at this speed and in this direction India will soon have secured social justice and economic freedom for the labourer.

A NOTE ON BALANCED CULTIVATION (Pt. 1)

This is an appendix to the report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and contains a note on the balanced cultivation by Shri J. C. Kumrappa and statistical calculation of self sufficiency on balanced d. t. by Shri R. K. Nigam. The two notes are sure to arouse the interest of research scholars.

Ind. an. Librarian Simla



CHAPTER XII

LAND REFORMS

Through the efforts of the Congress the question of zamindari abolition came within practical politics about 90 years ago and now it has been widely recognised that without a radical change in the existing land system no co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction can be undertaken to ensure agricultural efficiency and increased food production, to raise the standard of living of the rural masses and to give opportunities for the full development of the peasant's personality.

Abolition of zamindari if successfully completed would be a great achievement of the Congress next only to the attainment of Purna Swaraj for the country. The landlord-tenant system established by the British for reasons of expediency and administrative convenience should, with the dawn of political freedom, give place to a new order which restores to the cultivator the rights and the freedom which were his and to the village community the supremacy which it exercised over all the elements of village life.

Through the 1946 Election Manifesto the Congress vowed to remove the intermediaries between the State and the tiller. The manifesto also declared that the zamindari interests could be acquired on the payment of equitable compensation. Abolition of centuries-old systems through constitutional and non-violent means necessarily involves more time than would be the case when violent revolution sweeps the country. Critics of the Congress probably regarding the time taken by the Congress governments in abolishing the intermediary system as a very vulnerable point of attack have concentrated their fire on this aspect of Congress rule in order to win the sympathies of the rural masses. But this did not meet with much success and the Indian peasantry still retains full faith in the Congress.

For only an organisation with the prestige, power and influence of the Congress would have undertaken the gigantic pieces of legislation embodied for examples in the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act or the abolition legislations of the various other States of the Indian Union. Far from wasting the time of four years during which the Congress has been in power as has been alleged by certain quarters, the Congress Governments conducted most valuable enquiries into the conditions of our peasantry living in the hinterland of our vast country about whom little or nothing was known except

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vague general things. The information thus collected in the reports of the various State Governments (see Appendix to this Chapter) is a most valuable contribution to the agrarian literature of the country and will benefit a whole generation of our economists and students. Further study and enrich their knowledge of our peasantry. And these Reports have helped in the formulation of correct policies which have been embodied in the various legislations (see Appendix) which the States have adopted to tackle this very important problem.

During the last few years the various State legislatures passed some agrarian reform measures. In spite of the provision of clauses (4) and (6) of Article 31 these measures formed the subject matter of dilatory litigation. The adoption of the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill in 1951 in May last which has amended Article 31 by two new insertions—Article 31 A and Article 31 B has enabled the State Governments to go ahead with their land reform measures.

The Assam Government passed necessary legislation for zamindari abolition and sent it to Government of India for obtaining the assent of the President. The bill was referred to the State Government by the President for effecting certain modifications and the State Legislature has since made necessary amendments. The efforts of the State Government in the matter of solution of land problems have been confined to finding out land for landless people and displaced persons. An area of 33 200 bighas of land has been made available to landless people about 68 000 bighas of land to refugee families who came from East Pakistan and about 90 321 bighas of land to about 90 000 Muslim refugee families who returned to the State.

In Bihar the Abolition of Zamindari Act 1948 has been replaced by the Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950 which was put into operation on 25th November 1950. To meet the minimum needs and to give the way for the acquisition of zamindaries another measure called the State Management of Estates and Tenures Act has been enacted. In enforcement of this Act more than 1 000 estates have been taken under Government management. The validity of these two Acts had been challenged and the Acts are (at the time of writing) pending in appeal before the Supreme Court. Government did not remain satisfied merely by taking steps for the abolition of zamindari. The Bihar Tenancy Act and the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act were considerably amended to give to the ryots more rights than they had before in respect of the lands held by them as settled ryots. The Bihar Bakast Dispute Settlement Act enacted recently has enabled the setting up of Arbitration Boards to decide bakast disputes more expeditiously. To enable the landless labourers, artisans and such other people to acquire right of occupancy in the lands on which their houses stand a special law has been enacted. By another Act the lands forfeited by Tana Bhagats of Chotanagpur dur-

ing freedom movements have been restored to them. The various regulations regarding tenancy rights of the tenants of Santhal Parganas have been codified into a single Act and procedure for the adjudication of various disputes in that district has been made easier.

The Government of Bombay has passed the Anti fragmentation and consolidation Law for preventing fragmentation of land and for consolidation of holdings. The law has been notified in 1 459 villages and the work of consolidation is in progress in about 750 villages. Bombay has about 2.5 lakh acres of *khar* and *Phajan* lands and to promote reclamation of these lands the *khar* Lands Department Board has been constituted under the *khar* Lands Act 1948. The cost of the schemes under the Act would be shared by the Government, *khatedars* and tenants in the proportion 40:40:20. The Board has already approved 2 schemes costing Rs. 1,99,000 and covering about 26,000 acres. About 10 schemes covering an area of about 8,190 acres were completed by the end of March 1951 and out of this area 7,500 acres have been actually brought under plough. The estimated yield would be 9,000 tons of paddy during the *kharif* season of 1951.

While the State had no problem of zamindari comparable to that of some other States, the special land tenures like *bhagdar*, *narwadari*, *maleki*, *mehwassi*, *talukdari* and *khoti* had existed and had special rights and privileges attached to them. These tenures involved exploitation of cultivators in various ways including imposition of taxes and imposts and feudal serfdom. They also constituted an impediment to agricultural improvements. All these tenures have been liquidated. Similarly *pargana* and *kulkarni watan*s have been abolished and in place of *kulkarni* stipendiary *talatis* are being appointed in villages. The *vajifdari* rights in Watwa Village in Ahmedabad District were also abolished on payment of compensation.

After taking over the administration of the *sarfi-khas* and the *jagirs* which together constituted about 41.5 per cent of the whole State, the Government of Hyderabad has stopped all unauthorised levies and impositions from the cultivators and levelled down the rates of revenue assessment wherever they were higher than in the neighbouring Government villages. Subsequently Hyderabad has enacted the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 to implement the reforms recommended by the State's Agrarian Reforms Committee. The objectives of the Act are the melioration of the conditions of the tenants, improvement of the agricultural economy by preventing transfer of agricultural lands and excessive fragmentation of holdings and lastly prevention of concentration of lands in a few hands by insisting upon personal cultivation. For the effective implementation of the Act insofar as it related to the tenantry, it was considered that a record of tenants was the necessary and indispensable foundation. Accordingly a system for

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ording of tenancies has been instituted with effect from August 17 1950 and rules were framed for compilation of the record of tenancies for each of the 2nd 000 villages of the State. The exact number of protected tenants (tenants who had cultivated the land for six or more years before the Act) in the State is not presently known but it is expected to be about 10 lakhs. The logical result of declaring a number of tenants as protected tenants under the Act would be their ultimate transformation into peasant proprietors i.e. owners of lands. A ceiling has also been put upon the maximum extent of land a person can acquire in future. All alienations of land are also to take place only with the previous sanction of the Collector. To remove certain difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Act some amendments were effected to the Act on March 31 1951.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has gone ahead of the other States in advancing the conditions of the peasants. For the abolition of intermediary interests in land and for the transfer of land to the tillers the State Government enacted the Big Landed Estate Abolition Act and the Act came into force on October 17 1950. The question of payment of compensation to the expropriated landlords has been left to the Constituent Assembly to decide. An area of 46 333 acres has already been transferred in proprietary right to tillers of the soil and 15 915 acres have been vested in the State. The ownership right of proprietors in respect of all lands in excess of 22½ acres (except orchards grass farms and fuel resources of specified class) was extinguished. The total land area involved in the abolition scheme would be about 6 lakh acres and the total number of peasants benefited about 1 25 lakhs.

The land tenure in Madhya Bharat is partly ryotwari and partly zamindari. The State Legislature recently passed the Zamindari Abolition Bill providing for the elimination of zamindaries on payment of compensation. The Bill was based mainly on the recommendations of the Zamindari Abolition Committee appointed by the Government. In Madhya Bharat there are 4 919 jagir villages and 1 397 jagirdars. The area covered by these villages is 8 449 sq miles with a population of 1 121 32 and an annual income of Rs 7 386 612. The Abolition of Jagirs Bill provides for payment of compensation to jagirdars. The compensation or rehabilitation grant as it is called would be payable annually for a period of ten years and the amount would be in a fixed proportion to the gross income of the jagir the proportion varying from 80 per cent for Rs 1 000 to 30 per cent for Rs 2 lakhs and over. The jagirdars can be grouped under two categories—those who have civil revenue and police powers and others who have no such powers but are merely revenue collecting agents. The administration of the jagir situated in the scheduled area is taken over by the Government and arrangements for schools dispensaries wells roads and other amenities

to the people are being made. The police revenue and judicial powers of the jagirdars have been taken over by the Government.

During the year in Madhya Pradesh the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates Mahal Alienated Lands) Bill was adopted. In pursuance of Section 3 of the Act from March 31 1951 in about 13 000 villages all proprietary rights in estates mahals alienated villages and alienated lands as the case may be has passed from the proprietors and vested in the State Government. Under the Act barring the home farm and homestead together with appurtenant land of the intermediaries all their rights including rights in land forest trees fisheries wells (other than private wells) tanks and ponds water channels ferries pathways village sites *hats* and bazars and rights in minerals now vest in the State Government. Compensation would be paid at 10 times in Central Provinces and Berar and on a graded scale in merged territories of the net annual income or 5 per cent of the annual gross receipt whichever is greater. In addition in the *Zar Khari* villages in Central Provinces in which mineral rights have been vested in the proprietors compensation would be paid based on net profits or at annas four per acre of the entire area of the village whichever is greater. Petty proprietors or co-sharers would also be paid rehabilitation grant. Powers have also been taken to scale down the debts of outgoing proprietors so as to adjust their liabilities to their payment capacity. The home farm land would be left with the proprietors in *malik makhu* rights in Central Provinces (including the merged territories) and the assessment thereon would be payable at seven eighths of the assessment of land at settlement rates and in occupation right in Berar on payment of land revenue equal to the fair assessment of the land. The tenants in Central Provinces and tenants and ryots in merged territories would be allowed to acquire *malik makhu* rights and tenants in Berar occupants rights on payment of premium at nominal multiples of rents paid by them and on acquisition of these rights they would pay land revenue equal to seven eighths of the existing rent in Central Provinces (including merged territories) and equal to fair assessment in Berar. The tenants who do not acquire these rights would retain their existing status. In the new set up the village administration would be run by an elected *patel* and in suitable cases gram panchayats would also be entrusted with management.

The more important of the previous legislations enacted since independence to improve the conditions of the peasants in Madhya Pradesh are (1) the Berar Land Tenure and Regulation of Leases of Agricultural Land Bill 1949 (2) the Madhya Pradesh Kham Villages (Appointment of Patels) Act 1950 and (3) the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act 1950.

Madras has replaced the obsolete zamindari system by a new all-gn

ment with the ryotwari system. This reform has been brought by a legislation in 1947-48 and completed by executive action in 1949-50. But the full fruits of this reform would be realised only in the next two decades. The Rent Reduction Act gives immediate relief to about one-third of the ryots in the State to the extent of 167 crores. A Land Reform Committee has also been constituted to go into the question of improvement and reform of land tenure and land revenue administration. The Committee whose deliberations were spread over a period of ten months submitted a report which is under the consideration of the Government.

Mysore Government set up a committee to examine and suggest measures for revising the existing land revenue system in the State and to examine the desirability of abolishing the *jagirs* and *inams*. The committee submitted its recommendations to Government and steps have already been taken to place before the State Legislature necessary Bills to amend the existing law. To provide suitable protection to the rights of tenants in *inam* villages the Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants) Emergency Act of 1949 was promulgated on December 30, 1949. In regard to the question of release of date reserve lands for cultivation in the districts in which prohibition was introduced orders have been passed by Government that 33,585 acres and 21 *gunas* of land in the three districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug be released for cultivation out of the date groves in these districts.

During the year Orissa passed some important legislations to implement land reform in the State. The Orissa Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1950 which came into force in November 1950 provides that the holder of a *jagir* liable to render personal service can apply to the Collector to fix fair and equitable rent and on fixation of such rent his liability to render service ceases and he requires occupancy right on the land. The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Orissa Amendment) Act 1950 has enforced a uniform policy of settlement of wastelands and the power of the Gountias to settle wastelands as they please has been withdrawn and taken over by the Government. The Orissa Government Loans Bar to Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy Act 1950 prevents the cultivators from securing occupancy rights on lands already acquired by Government for the Hirakud Project though for the time being their utilisation for growing food and cash crops is encouraged. The Orissa Estates Abolition Bill which has already passed through the Select Committee provides the abolition of all the intermediary stages between the State and the ryots and has provisions to cure many defects noticed in similar enactments in other States.

In Pepsu the agrarian problem has engaged the attention of the Government from the very beginning. Partition of land between the landlord and the occupancy tenants under the Occupancy Tenure of

Land and Settlement of Land Disputes Ordinance promulgated in 1949 is being effected at a steady pace and very little remains to be completed. Novel feature of the Ordinance is that the tenant has to pay no cash for becoming full owner of three fourths or more part (according to the proportion of his share in the produce) of the land cultivated by him. He has to pay cash only to the extent of 100 times the land revenue of the share of landlord if he wants to purchase that share. This option to purchase the share of occupancy tenant has not been granted to the landlord. An Agrarian Reforms Committee has been set up to examine the existing tenancy relationship (other than rights of occupancy) in land and the existing system of land tenure and to suggest such changes as might be necessary. The Committee has completed preliminary survey work in a large area of the State.

Punjab a State of small holdings saw the solution of her agrarian problems in consolidating the small holdings. The Punjab (I) Government therefore enacted the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1948 and set up a department under a Director of Consolidation of Holdings. On April 1 1949 consolidation operations were in hand in 150 villages under the co-operative system involving an area of 157 799 acres. Besides completing the consolidating work in all the 150 villages the department settled preliminaries laid down policy drafted instructions for the consolidation staff and framed and published rules under the new Act during 1949-50. The department's aim is to finish the consolidation work in seven to eight years or as soon thereafter as possible. The approximate area of the State requiring consolidation in 1907-1506 acres of which 13.5 million acres constitute the cultivated area.

To provide for the greater security of tenure for the tenants-at will the Punjab (I) Government promulgated the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Ordinance 1950 which has been converted into the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act and brought into force in November 1950. The Land Reforms Committee set up by the State Government has so far touched the problems of tenancy reforms only. The terms of reference of the Committee have been widened and they include the consideration of consolidation of holdings check of fragmentation of holdings and their subdivision by legislation check of acquisition of land by purchase by land owners beyond certain limit question of some relief to owners of uneconomical holdings by introduction of cottage industries in the rural areas co-operative farming on restricted scale by pooling together uneconomical holdings on a voluntary basis individual farming aided by co-operative better farming societies granting exemption and relief from assessment to owners of uneconomical holdings liberalisation of the existing rules of granting remission of land revenue etc. Before long workable suggestions for the consideration of the Government

would it is hoped be submitted by the Land Reforms Committee for suitable action

In Rajasthan out of the total area of 129 735 sq miles only 8² 20² sq miles have been settled and even in this area records of rights have not been properly maintained *Patwaris* have been functioning only in 66 196 sq miles while the rest of the area of the State is without *patwaris*. A separate department has been set up under a Director of Land Records with District Land Records Officers under him. The formation of *patwaris* and Inspectors Circles and the preparation of a Manual of Land Records are in hand. At the time of the formation of Rajasthan the different States were governed by different laws and it was necessary to have a unified revenue system. A committee was therefore appointed for studying different land tenures and land tenancy rights in the different States and to make recommendations. A Tenancy Act has since been drafted and is under the consideration of Government. An Ordinance was passed in 1919 for the temporary protection of tenants pending the enactment of proper land revenue and tenancy laws. This Ordinance protects tenants from arbitrary ejectment from their holdings and affords great relief to them. Another Act called the Rajasthan Revenue Courts (Procedure of Jurisdiction) Act 1931 has been drafted and published and rules have also been framed thereunder. To prevent indiscriminate destruction of trees for purposes other than agricultural a Trees Protection Ordinance has been passed. Perhaps the most important step connected with the improvement of the lot of the tenants is the appointment of a Jagir Enquiry Committee by the Government of India. The Committee has concluded its deliberations and submitted its report. The manner in and extent to which the report is to be implemented is under the consideration of the Government.

The tenants in Saurashtra fall into two categories—*grasdas* are landholders with proprietary rights as distinguished from ordinary landholders included in the term *barkhalidars*. The Government of Saurashtra has prepared draft legislation for the abolition of *grasdari* and *barkhalidari* tenure in three bills based mainly on the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Commission. The first provides for land reforms the second for the abolition of *barkhali* tenure and the third for acquisition of estates etc. These bills were placed before the Legislative Assembly of Saurashtra on April 17 1931. The Bills were subsequently sent to and revised by a Select Committee. The revised Bills accept the principle of putting an end ultimately in the *grasda* system the process of abolition starting from the date on which the legislation comes into operation.

The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was placed on the Statute Book in January 1931. The act provides

or the acquisition of the rights of all intermediaries in land by paying them compensation and rehabilitation grants at equitable rates. Those tenants who deposit a sum equal to ten times the rent become *bhumidars*. With some restrictions they get proprietary rights on the lands and the rent of *bhumidars* would be halved. Under the Act after the abolition of zamindari a simple relation would be established between the State and the *kisans* and the latter would for ever be freed from the zamindar. The Act has also taken care that zamindari does not raise its head again and the holdings do not become uneconomic by fragmentation. Besides conferring on the cultivators the rights on their land it also includes a scheme for the development of self-governing gram sabhas which would have the right to administer all land in public use e.g. village abadi wasteland etc. The Act also provides for the encouragement of cooperative farming. The Zamindari Abolition Fund in which the contributions to be made by the tenants for the acquisition of *bhumidari* rights under the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Law are credited was started in 1949. The amount collected up to February 9 1951 was Rs. 28.68 crores. The total number of applications received for *bhumidari* rights was 3,63,615 and 3,07,049 tenants had already received *bhumidari sanads*.

The UP Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition Bill 1950 which has for its object the acquisition of the interests of intermediaries in respect of land held by tenants in urban areas without interfering with the possession and rights in the built up areas and in the uncultivated areas over which there are no tenants has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly has referred the Bill to a Select Committee.

The ultimate aim of the West Bengal Government is to abolish the zamindari system from the State. An enquiry made by a Committee in 15 villages where 13,000 acres are to be distributed among tillers of the soil has revealed that if all the tillers of the soil are to be given at least 5 acres of land 9,000 more acres would be required. To give effect to the abolition of the zamindari system in West Bengal it is therefore necessary to explore further the question of organisation or provision to be made for supplementary or subsidiary industry for the tillers and the amendment of the law of inheritance to prevent further fragmentation of holding. It is on these lines that an investigation is being conducted and on its basis a Bill would be framed to implement the policy.

The West Bengal Bargadars Act 1946 enacted last year has during the year proved a measure of great social utility insofar as the ryot was concerned.

APPENDIX

LIST OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS ON AGRARIAN REFORMS

PART A STATES

Assam

- (i) Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Bill 1948
- (ii) Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act 1948

Bihar

- (i) Land Reforms Act 1950
- (ii) Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1946 1947 1948 and 1949

Bombay

- (i) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948
- (ii) The Bombay Bhagadari and Narwadari Tenures Abolition Act, 1948
- (iii) The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act 1947
- (iv) The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act 1949
- (v) The Bombay Khoti Tenure Abolition Act 1949
- (vi) The Panch Mahals Mehwassi Tenure Abolition Act 1949
- (vii) The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947

Madhya Pradesh

- (i) The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates Mahals Alienated Lands) Act 1951
- (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Rayats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act 1950
- (iii) The Berar Tenancy Law (Amendment) Act, 1950

Madras

- (i) Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act 1947
- (ii) Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948 with subsequent amendments

Orissa

- (i) Orissa Estates Abolition Bill 1950

Punjab

- (i) The Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act 1950
- (ii) The East Punjab (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1948

Uttar Pradesh

- (i) The U.P. Abolition of Zamindari and Land Reforms Act, 1951
- (ii) The U.P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1950 with subsequent amendments

West Bengal

- (i) The Baragadars Act 1950

PART B STATES

Hyderabad

- (i) The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agriculture Lands Act 1950
- (ii) J gars Abolition and Regulation Act 1949

Pepsu

- (i) Abolition of Biswedari Ordinance 1949
- (ii) Pepsu Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1957 Svt

Madhya Bha at

- (i) Zamindar Abolition Bill 1949
- (ii) Jagirdari Abolition Bill 1949
- (iii) Revenue Administration and Ryotwari and Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1957 Svt

Jammu & Kashmir

- Reg Landed Estates Abolition Act 1957 Svt.

PART C STATES

Ajmer

- (i) The Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act 1950 with subsequent amendment
- (ii) The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1947

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR LAND REFORMS

1. The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee 1949
2. The Madras Land Estate Acquisition Committee 1939
3. The Bengal Land Revenue Committee 1939
4. The U.P. Zamindari Abolition Committee 1946
5. The Orissa Land Revenue and Land Tenure Committee 1949
6. The Hyderabad Agrarian Reforms Committee 1949
7. The Rajasthan Madhya Bharat J gars Enquiry Committee 1949
8. The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Committee 1949
9. The Cochin Agrarian Problems Committee 1949
10. The Travancore Cochin Land Policy Committee 1951
11. The Saurashtra Agrarian Reforms Commission 1950
12. The Patla and E t Punjab States Union Agrarian Reforms Committee
13. The Punjab Land Reform Committee
14. The Mysore Land Revenue Revision Committee 1950
15. The Bilaspur Land Reforms Committee 1949

Reports from all the above Committees except these two have been published.

ASSAM

is noted for her non mulberry Silk such as Eri and Muga from time immemorial The culture of Eri and Muga until recently was not known anywhere else in the world Although Eri has been cultured in some other parts of India Assam with all her natural and climatic advantages still remains the foremost competitor while Muga culture is unknown to the Sericulturists in the world except in Assam

2 Eri and Muga are the two potential assets of the Province as Sir Thomas Wardle says in his interesting hand book on Indian Silk — Her Assamese women are clad in silk of Eri and Muga of which we have yet known practically nothing and silken stuffs are handed down from matron to spinster but little worse for the wear of a generation

3 Our present annual production of empty Eri-Cocoons and Muga yarn is approximately 400 000 and 1 00 000 lbs respectively Lovely fabrics of creamy white and golden colour of Eri and Muga respectively and golden Muga yarn for embroidery work and fishing lines can be had at a reasonable price with the Assam Co-operative Silk House Ltd Pan Bazar P O Gauhati Assam The Eri Chadars and Muga fabrics of Assam are loved by customers for their durability and charming colour after every wash

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CHAPTER XIII

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

The immensity of the refugee problem that India faced at the wake of independence can be gauged properly only if it is presented in its proper dimensions. The uprooted humanity, tired and bereft of their belongings that had to be fed, clothed and sheltered numbered 8.5 millions—a million more than the entire population of the continent of Australia which is twice the size of India. In the midst of numerous crises, political and economic, India had not only accepted these displaced persons and provided them with food, cloth and shelter, inadequate though these be, but also endeavoured to set them up as useful and earning citizens.

Special mention must be made of the prompt arrangements made for shelter and food to the refugees from East Pakistan for their sudden and new influx in early 1950 presented a problem of great magnitude to the Governments during the year under review. In the border towns interception slips were issued to *bona fide* refugees and transit camps were established for people producing such slips. Regular camps were soon filled to capacity and the increased demand was met by construction of huts over 7,500 in all which would ultimately be converted into new colonies. Most of the displaced persons in camps were given Rs. 3 per adult and Rs. 1 per child every week. Unattached women and children, old and infirm persons and all unemployed members of their families were taken over as a continuing liability of the Government. Clothing and blankets were provided and expectant mothers and deserving children were supplied with free milk.

The eight and a half million refugees in India can be divided into two distinct groups—those who came from West Pakistan and those who came from East Pakistan. The former were about 5 million and the latter 3.5 million. The problem of rehabilitating these refugees was taken up by the Central and State Governments right from September 1947 when the Ministry of Rehabilitation came into existence.

The relief camps that sprang up in large numbers gave shelter to those refugees who sought refuge in India. In 1948 and 1949 these camps were overcrowded. Besides the heavy drain on Government as relief to refugees, these camps were proved to encourage enforced idleness on those living there. To fight this double evil, Government took certain steps. Land was assigned on a yearly basis to those refugees

who were personally prepared to cultivate it. Shops and houses vacated by Muslims were made available to new settlers. Centres were started to train the dislocated persons in crafts and vocations. Loans were granted to enable them start work.

Immediately after absorbing the first shock of partition Government started planned rehabilitation on the basis of facts and statistics available. Quota of displaced persons for each State was fixed and the broad outlines of resettlement were decided. Large bodies of refugees were removed from camps to their new homes. It was also decided that the Central Government should bear practically the entire expenditure on displaced persons. The refugees were divided into two groups the rural and the urban and rehabilitated according to their needs and capacity to work.

In the plan to allot lands to rural population it was decided early that land owners in the Punjab (P) and Hind-owners of Punjabi extraction in other parts of the West Pakistan should be allotted land in the Punjab (I) and Pepsu. Non Muslim refugees left in the Punjab (P) alone 39.3 lakh standard acres of land whereas Muslim refugees left in India only 21.1 lakh standard acres. Allotments to refugees in India were made with a graded cut which was lower in the case of persons owning smaller areas and went steeply up as the area owned increased. The allottees are now in possession of and are cultivating the land. Besides in Madhya Bharat Bikaner Bhopal Uttar Pradesh and other parts of India about 50,000 families have been settled on land ranging from 10 to 15 acres per family. To start their lives anew each of these families was given Rs 1,000 or more. In the rehabilitation of rural population reclamation of wastelands played a very useful part. It is encouraging to note that out of every 100 rural displaced persons from West Pakistan 24 had been replaced by the end of 1950. Rehabilitation of the remaining one is in progress and the task will be over ere soon.

Now to the rural displaced persons from East Pakistan*. Over 2.36 lakh families have been resettled in West Bengal on various types of land. The average holding in Government acquired and Khassmahal lands is about 4 acres in Muslim migrants lands 3.3 acres and in private lands 1.5 acres. Loans up to a maximum of Rs 1,650 are given to each agricultural family. A housing loan and a trade loan of Rs 500 each are given to petty traders shopkeepers artisans and others who have been resettled in rural areas. In Assam Manipur Orissa and Tripura about 1,000 families have been settled down. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also contributed their mite towards the resettlement of these unfortunate countrymen of ours.

They have already accepted 285 families. And about 1000 families will be settled down in a period of five years.

Rehabilitation of the urban population was an altogether different task. House opportunities of business or employment technical and vocational training educational facilities and loans were to be provided for them. New townships built for refugees from West Pakistan are Chandigarh, Tripuri, Rajpura, Nilokheri, Hastinapur, Faridabad, Govindpur, Pratapnagar, Gandhidham, Kurnagar, Barragarh and Ulhasnagar. Together these townships can accommodate about 4 lakh families.

Into Delhi poured about 5 lakh displaced persons and for some time about 30 000 families were living on the pavements and road sides. Houses, tenements and shops were constructed. Hundreds of unauthorized structures were cleared and occupants given new tenements and shops. During 1950-51 about 1000 such structures were under construction and the estimated cost was about Rs. 370 lakhs. The 1951-52 programme consists of 10 000 tenements and 2 000 shops. Delhi colonies are provided with school buildings and other amenities like water supply. Out of every 10 urban displaced persons from West Pakistan 9 had been rehabilitated before the end of 1950 and the remaining one is being resettled.

For the urban migrants from East Pakistan West Bengal is building up townships at Fuhu, Habra, Goespur, Bansdroni, Gorai and Jirat. These townships would accommodate over 6500 families. In urban areas too thousands of houses and tenements are constructed for and plots allotted for house construction by displaced persons. Orissa is building up 1 000 houses and Assam 500 houses.

Under the Urban Small Loans Scheme individuals, groups or co-operative societies would get loans up to a maximum of Rs. 5 000. The State Governments who administer this scheme had up to 31st December 1950 sanctioned Rs. 9.93 crores for this purpose. These loans are interest free first year. During subsequent years 3 per cent interest is charged. The loans must be repaid in full within 5 years. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration which deals with loans above Rs. 5 000 has sanctioned loans amounting to over Rs. 51 crores to about 5 000 borrowers.

The Employment Exchanges have up till now found jobs for about 1.75 lakh displaced persons. The Railways have reserved 15 000 posts for displaced persons and up to the end of 1950 about 7 000 posts were filled. Besides the optees for Punjab (1) and Central Government were absorbed in India and about 7 000 persons secured employment through the Bureau set up by the Government of India.

From the training centres provided by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment about 13 000 persons have already com-

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pleted training. The Arab-hi Sarai centre provides training in carpentry foundry work weaving pattern making tinsmithy button making etc. besides providing training and facilities for the manufacture of certain machinery on the style of the machinery imported from Japan. The training cum work centres at Gandhinagar, Azadpur Samana Patuala Bhatinda Yole and Rampur are working on commercial lines and are expected to be self sufficient within a year or two. The training centres at the two townships Nilokheri and Fulia impart training to more than 600 persons at a time.

In most of the training centres run by the State Governments trainees now produce marketable commodities. They are also given stipends during the period of training. After training they are absorbed in the production division as wage-earners or are helped by loans to form cooperative producers societies. So far about 25 000 persons have been trained in these centres. Freshships and stipends are granted to deserving cases of displaced students in accordance with the recommendation of the Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Committee. The scope of this scheme has been extended to cover the cases of those who or whose parents or guardians migrated to India from East Pakistan during the disturbances of 1950.

For the care of displaced old and infirm persons unattached women and children Special Homes have been set up in the various States, where these persons are not only provided with food shelter and other necessities of life but are taught various crafts to enable them become more self supporting. Those who cannot be admitted to these Homes and their children are given a monthly allowance of Rs 15 and Rs 7.80 each respectively. Arrangements have been made for training about 70 displaced girls. 250 scholarships are provided for training displaced women and children in midwifery and nursing. The Government has accepted these persons as a total charge on it and has bestowed on them the care and protection they badly need. At present there are about 40 000 inmates (from both East and West Pakistan) in these Homes and it must be admitted that their future would have been much darker than what it seems now had not the Government come to their rescue.

The Displaced Harijans Rehabilitation Board looks after the interest of the displaced Harijans in the country and the Defence Services Rehabilitation Organisation the interests of displaced service and ex service personnel.

The States have admirably cooperated with the Centre in tackling the refugee problem. Called upon to bear different proportions of the burden that befell the nation the States rose to the occasion and did for the displaced persons whatever they could without upsetting their own economy.

In Assam when the work of settling the old refugees was under way the problem of new refugees and displaced Muslims from Assam itself rose. Displaced Muslims of the State alone numbered about 53 000 families. During the financial year 1950-51 Rs. 16.58 lakhs were spent on refugees. The State Government has launched six schemes for rehabilitating displaced agriculturists and thousands of families have already been settled at a cost of lakhs of rupees. For the rehabilitation of non agriculturists two schemes, one at Goalpara and the other at Jauhati for the construction of 1310 houses and 400 stalls are under implementation. Several new schemes are being finalised. Assistance was also given to displaced students by free studentships and stipends. Returning Muslims are received and settled in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of the Nehru Liaquat Pact of April 8, 1950.

The total number of refugees who were in Bihar in July 1949 was 15 036 or nearly 8352 families of which 7 068 were registered. Out of the influx of refugees from East Pakistan in early 1950 Bihar agreed to receive 50 000 and so far Bihar has received 40 000—26 000 through official sources and the rest otherwise. 17 camps were opened for relief of these refugees at an expense of Rs. 12 lakhs and good progress has been recorded in the rehabilitation part of the work.

Hyderabad was faced with a different type of rehabilitation work. During 1947-48 about 7 lakh Muslims from India entered the State and in 1949 they returned to their homes. Facilities were provided first for their settlement and then for their speedy return. For those women and children who lost their husbands and guardians pensions and free scholarships are given. Expenditure running to over Rs. 3 millions has already been incurred on this count alone.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has during the four years taken various steps to see that refugees in the State were rehabilitated. Free housing and rationing, cash relief and refugee schools are some of the relief measures provided in the early stages. Loans and free supply of building materials are some of the steps taken to enable the urban refugees settle down. Custodians have been appointed by the Government to ensure efficient administration and management of evacuees' property. Facilities have been provided for all but the destitutes and the invalids to start life again. To the displaced agriculturists six or eight acres of irrigated or eight or twelve acres of non irrigated lands were given according to the quality of the land. An independent Bureau working under the aegis of the Government of India is doing commendable work in reuniting the separated relatives of displaced persons.

Madhya Bharat has at present about 80 000 refugees. Top priority was given for rehabilitating those sheltered in camps. 600 tenements costing Rs. 5 lakhs have been constructed at each Indore and Gwalior.

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Construction of other tenements and houses is apace. About 800 displaced persons have already been trained in trades like smithy, carpentry and fitting. By the end of January 1951 urban loans amounting to Rs 54.19 lakhs were advanced to about 7500 families for starting petty trades. About 4900 acres of land have been allotted to 236 agriculturist families. With the cooperation of Municipalities Government has constructed about 1350 shops for displaced persons. A destitute home named Vanita Vishram Griha was started for destitute women and children. The present strength of this Home is 100. Training is given here on sewing, knitting and tailoring. In Madhya Bharat 5000 displaced students are receiving education at present in schools opened by the Rehabilitation Department.

Madhya Pradesh has agreed to accept 1.25 lakh displaced persons. During the year 1950-51 about 1850 displaced families have received loans. The work of granting business loan is practically over only 400 families remaining and that too because of splitting up of large families. The Women's Home at Nagpur houses about 180 unattached women and children and provides training in cottage industries. Sixty-four seats are reserved every year in the Government Institute at Kolhapur for training displaced persons and loans are also granted. Jungles are cleared and loans are granted for agriculturist families to settle down. Four former relief camps have been selected for the establishment of townships for 3500 families at a cost of Rs 26.93 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed within a year.

Six relief camps were opened in Orissa in March 1950 to receive its quota of 25000 displaced persons from East Pakistan. Educational facilities are provided for children. Gainful employments like tailoring, weaving, trunk making, carpentry and bidi making are provided in craft centres for displaced persons. Orissa has so far received about Rs 14000 as donations towards expenditure on the well being of refugees and out of this amount Rs 10000 have been spent for the purpose.

Pepsu has issued 102936 allotment-orders but only 5188 allottees have so far taken possession of the allotted lands which came to 306313 standard acres. The Pepsu Development Board constituted for the purpose of developing townships in the State with a view to rehabilitating displaced persons has so far built two townships, one at Rajpura with 2400 houses and the other at Tripura with 1100 houses, for resettling 15000 and 7000 Bahawalpuris respectively. The Board has so far received Rs 90 lakhs from Government of India as loan. Various kinds of loans aggregating to about Rs 43 lakhs were granted and, keeping in view the greater demand for loans by the displaced persons, a provision for Rs 1 crore has been made for the year 1951-52. Rs 1 lakh were advanced as loan to displaced industrialists in 1951-52. During 1951-52 a sum of Rs 6.24 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

and Rs 15.3 lakhs have been provided for relief and rehabilitation. During 1950-51 the Government of India maintained one Relief Camp and one Destitute Home at Sangrur with 1381 and 350 inmates respectively.

During the period under review Punjab has made remarkable progress towards rehabilitating the huge displaced population in the State. Before 30th September 1948 about 1.1 lakh of the evacuee houses were allotted to migrants giving accommodation to about 9 lakh persons. Already 18,044 mudhuts have been constructed and about 13,000 persons housed there. By these and similar methods human flow out of the camps was made possible and the relief expenditure which was Rs 4.79 crores in 1948-49 was brought down to Rs 75 lakhs in 1950-51. The Punjab Government has almost completed its scheme of constructing 4,000 houses and laying out 6,800 building sites at a cost of about Rs 4 crores. Work on 3,000 of the 10,000 houses on 8 marla plots at different places in the State is nearing completion. Work on the remaining 7,000 houses will be undertaken later. The new township of Faridabad would accommodate about 40,000 persons. There are various other plans also for the construction of houses and shops. By the end of the financial year 1950-51 Punjab had constructed about 5,000 houses and tenements and 7,000 are now under construction. From the various centres in the Punjab run by the Department of Industries, the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment and the Government, thousands of boys and girls, men and women have gone out trained in various trades. Goods manufactured in these centres are becoming increasingly popular. Loans amounting to Rs 15.86 lakhs have been disbursed to 10,111 persons and Rs 31.07 lakhs sanctioned to 617 cooperative societies.

In the rehabilitation of the rural displaced persons in the Punjab care was taken to see that people were allotted land in proportion of the area they left in Pakistan. Schemes for allotting more lands and loans are also under way. Up to March 1950 about Rs 9.66 lakhs as loans and about Rs 5 lakhs as grants had been distributed by way of taccavi loans for purchase of bullocks, seed and agricultural implements and for repairing evacuee wells and houses. About Rs 150 lakhs and about Rs 75 lakhs were distributed as loans and grants respectively among displaced land owners during the last financial year. A further sum of Rs 40 lakhs has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India for advancing loans to displaced agriculturists for purchasing tractors. The existing evacuee houses in rural areas are not enough to accommodate the displaced rural population. In about 1,800 villages more than 90 per cent of the houses are demolished. It is proposed to level down as many of these villages as possible and to lay out model villages. The Search Service Organisation of the Government of India

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had till March 1951 recovered 14 371 Muslim women and children abducted during the 1947 disturbances against 7 300 Hindu and Sikh women and children recovered in Pakistan.

Rajasthan has so far spent about Rs 9 lakhs on relief measures. On the rehabilitation side about 20 000 families have been settled on land in the former Matsya Union and 15 000 families in Ganganagar District of the Bikaner Division and they have been given assistance of over Rs.18 crores for purchase of bullocks seeds agricultural implements etc. In the urban areas over Rs 54 lakhs have been advanced as commercial and industrial loans to the displaced businessmen. Rajasthan has so far constructed about 500 houses and 850 shops for the displaced persons. The programme for the next two years includes construction of 944 one-room tenements by Government and 1 584 houses by displaced persons themselves who will be advanced loans for the purpose. 181 shops are also proposed to be constructed during the same period. Or stipends to children and vocational and technical training to adults. Rajasthan has so far spent about Rs 4 lakhs. Six *narishalas* for destitute and crippled displaced women and 2 Homes for old and infirm displaced persons are run by the State Government.

In Saurashtra work on rehabilitation of the displaced persons started after 31st October 1949. Between then and 31st March 1951 about 10 600 urban families and 194 rural families were resettled by granting loans amounting to about Rs 32 50 lakhs and Rs 3 95 lakhs respectively. Besides Rs 34 lakhs were given as loans for housing. Twenty per cent of the posts in Government services are reserved for displaced persons. Training is imparted to displaced persons in technical schools and railway workshops. Displaced trainees in these schools and workshops in mid wifery and in Garbo Weaving and Spinning Plant (Japanese) are given a monthly stipend of Rs 30 each. There are 4 Homes for unattached women and children and the infirm maintaining about 2 600 persons. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the displaced persons in Saurashtra have been rehabilitated.

In the rehabilitation of displaced persons Uttar Pradesh made considerable progress during the year under review. The number of relief camps was reduced from 15 to 11 and their population decreased from 25 506 to 16 381. Only 311 persons were being fed free by the State after a large number of families had been settled down. All except nine of the training-cum production centres were closed down along with the relief camps. 37,9 persons were trained and about 3 000 rehabilitated as a result of the training provided to them at the above centres. Equipped with Japanese cottage industry's machines a training-cum production centre has been established at Lucknow. The estimated expenditure for running this centre in 1951-52 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. In the nine centres 300 displaced persons are under training.

and 1966 are engaged in production. The production centres have so far marked articles worth about Rs 491 lakhs. More educational facilities have been given to children of displaced persons. The State Government has spent about Rs 10 lakhs as freeship concessions, cash grants and stipends and about Rs 111 lakhs on educational loans. Residential Homes at Meerut, Mathura and Allahabad and an infirmary at Rishikesh are maintained for destitute displaced women. Forty-one women trained in these Homes were allowed free rehabilitation grants of Rs 950 each. Work has progressed steadily on Ganga Khadir Tatal Area, Kashipur Colonization and Modinagar for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. A plan to establish an urban-cum rural township at Hastinapur for 10,000 displaced persons to relieve the accommodation congestion in Delhi and Meerut has been finalized.

To settle the displaced persons from East Bengal, the U.P. Government set up a Residential Vocational Home for 500 families at Chunar in Mirzapur District and for 500 families of jute cultivators in the colonization area. The Chunar Home is estimated to cost about Rs 8 lakhs annually. Jute cultivators will be given a loan of Rs 11 lakhs for rehabilitation and jute cultivation.

Total loans amounting to Rs 237 lakhs to displaced students, Rs 100.60 lakhs to displaced industrialists and businessmen and Rs 38.00 lakhs to displaced agriculturists were given by the U.P. Government up to March 31, 1961 and 1,500 HP of electrical power was given to them for industrial purposes. Loans amounting to Rs 9.13 lakhs have been sanctioned to Housing Cooperative Societies of displaced persons and Rs 19.89 lakhs to local bodies for construction of houses and shops for displaced persons.

Perhaps the greatest problem that West Bengal faced during the year under review was the refugee problem. During 1960 about 21 lakhs of refugees crossed over to West Bengal from East Pakistan. The State Government dealt with the problem by promptly taking steps to provide temporary shelter, food and other necessities for immediate relief and subsequently to rehabilitate the refugees economically. It gave loans and advances and provided the unemployed with gainful occupations. Refugees were also rehabilitated permanently on lands and in houses. About 1,18,514 refugees have been settled on land and out of about 35 lakh acres of land left in the border districts by migrants, 2 lakh acres have been brought under cultivation by the refugees under a temporary cultivation scheme, and about 60 per cent of these lands about 1,10,000 peasant families are employed in raising crops.

Apart from the temporary camps and requisitioned houses pro-

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vided for the displaced persons 7 700 hutments and 10 115 houses were constructed 196 colonies were established and loans were given to individuals to build their own houses So far besides lands given by the Union Board Scheme and similar schemes plots have been provided for 2 730 families for house building

Loans have been granted to agriculturists for purchase of bullocks seeds manures implements etc in addition to the allotment of rent free land and 6 months maintenance grant 11 14½ tons of steel 4 386 tons of cement and 4 14 lakh feet of tube well pipes have been distributed among refugees Small traders loans have been granted to artisans craftsmen and petty traders together with a maintenance grant professional loans were granted to lawyers and medical men and business loans were sanctioned for trade and industry started on individual and cooperative basis

The State Government has also sought to achieve economic rehabilitation of refugees through schemes of handloom weaving paddy husking training-cum work centres cottage industries with spinning sericulture horticulture button making and suitable work for disabled old and infirm refugees and unattached women of whom about 3 000 are living in camps as permanent charge of Government Of middle class refugees about 25 000 persons have been provided with employment in various offices of Government and private firms 4 200 trainees have been assisted with stipends in different vocational centres

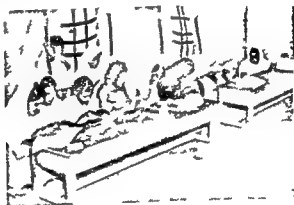
Educational facilities are provided for refugee students During 1951-52 nine high schools will be founded in big refugee colonies. Rs 1 90 lakhs have already been given to colleges as loans and grants and Rs 29½ lakhs to secondary schools for capital expenditure while 51 000 students in 666 primary schools have received Government aid Rs 18 9 lakhs have been given to college students as loans and stipends and Rs 15 33 lakhs to school boys in the shape of books and school fees

From 1917 to March 1951 West Bengal had spent Rs 17 1½ crores on relief and rehabilitation of refugees The budgeted estimate for 1951-52 for the purpose is Rs 10 01 crores

The planned rehabilitation carried out by the Governments Central and States has thus lessened the hardships of the vast majority of displaced persons who are now in India We are now in a position to take stock of what the governments have done for refugees from West Pakistan In the matter of rural and urban rehabilitation the total population so far assisted in one shape or another is over 98 per cent And this percentage is exclusive of the old and infirm persons and the unattached women and children who are in Special Homes run for them by the Governments Persons on doles at present amount about 5 per cent of those in 1918 Set out afresh on the road of destiny these displaced persons have thus been fairly implanted on



A view of the model colony of d. p. d. p.
at Panipat



A group of the members of the
the Rehabilitation Clay Nikheet
d. p. d. p. me



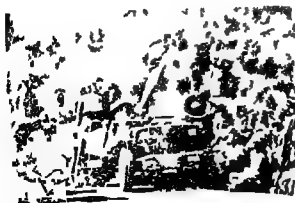
A group of the permanent staff
the day N. v. D. h. b. h. f. f. g. m.
Plan by the Ministry of Rehabilitation



Refugee Township at Hababa (W
 District) [Courtesy Publicity Department
 West Bengal Government]



View of the K. R. Colony in
 New Delhi



Preparing food for Indian troops in
 (K. R. Colony)

new lands The various Governments have helped them find new homes and take new trades and vocations. All this would not have been possible and the refugee problem would have taken monstrous dimensions had not the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan risen to great heights and arrived at the Agreement of April 8, 1950 and thus enabled the peoples of the two countries to turn back from a precipice which for sometime seemed inescapable. Recently due to Pakistan's propaganda on Kashmir life has been made very insecure for minorities in East Pakistan and the solution of the problem that was brought nearer by months of persistent and patient suffering has receded on account of the increase in the flow of non Muslim migrants from East Pakistan since early July.

It has however to be admitted that the entire lot of displaced persons has not yet been wholly assimilated into the economy of the country. Nor into the social and political structure. Nevertheless the assistance given to these persons and the efforts made both by the people and by the Governments are significant. The Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States have as desired by the Nasik Congress tried to rehabilitate and provide opportunities for productive and gainful occupation to all these displaced persons who have suffered so much because of the political changes and circumstances beyond their control. Our Governments have started and progressed on right lines and if Pakistan does not further aggravate the situation it is now only a matter of time (a few years at the most) before these displaced countrymen of ours become normal citizens contributing substantially to the peace and progress of the nation.

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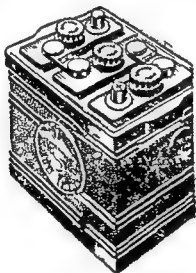
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CHAPTER XIV

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

The task before the Defence Services of India since 15th August 1947 was twofold. First to combat in cooperation with others the problems that the country faced in the shape of violent attacks and conspiracies and natural calamities like flood, earthquake and famine. Second to build up, reorganise and modernise the different wings of the Forces which should be done quickly and efficiently if India is to have a defence service befitting her vastness, strategic position and the significant role she plays in international affairs.

The first few years of India's independent existence have been a period of storms and stresses. A militant clique in Hyderabad tried to plunge the country into a civil war, tribal invaders and regular units crossed the Pakistan border into Kashmir and carried on a war on a section of the Indian people in Indian territory. The Armed Forces of India suppressed the move in Hyderabad and checked the invaders in Kashmir. During the natural calamities in Assam, the Punjab and Kashmir by organising the movements of refugee population by patrolling affected areas, rescuing marooned people and rendering medical aid by dropping as parachute coopers to rescue people from collapsing houses and flooded villages, the military man has proved that he is at the service of the nation as much in peace as in war. With pride does the average Indian remember the human approach that the man in uniform made to the food situation that has been threatening the country sometime now.

Significant changes have been made in the Defence Organisation to enable the Defence Services serve the country better. The placing of each of the three Services—Army, Navy and Air Force—under its own Commander in Chief and the allocation of different and distinct duties in matters relating to the Defence Services to the Defence Ministry, the Three Services Headquarters, the Chief of Staff Committee, the Scientific Advisory and Medical Committee, the Defence Minister's Committee, the Defence Committee of the Cabinet and the Cabinet, ensure expeditious and efficient handling of works. Nationalisation had been carried on steadily, but the Army, Navy and Air Force retain a few British officers and technicians who are the minimum essential for the different Forces maintain the rate of progress in developing themselves into modern armed forces.

An event of historic importance that marked the end of an era in Indian history was the occasion when the King's colours in possession of the various regiments of the Indian Army and the colour belonging to the Navy which went out of use on 26th January 1950 were

ed with due regard to their symbolic significance and memorable associations at the National Defence Academy (Dehra Dun) on November 23 1950

To provide combined basic training for officers of the Army Navy and Air Force the Joint Services Wing had been introduced into the National Defence Academy and has been temporarily housed at Dehra Dun The permanent building of the National Defence Academy is under construction at Kharakvasla near Poona Cadets after receiving their two years basic training at the Joint Services Wing proceed for advanced training to their Service establishments

Self sufficiency in armaments is a prerequisite for the independent existence of any country Today in this world surcharged with fear and suspicion with a war of global magnitude seeming imminent India with her policy of neutrality must needs be self sufficient in arms at least to defend her hard won freedom With that end in view a number of new production projects are being planned A prototype *cum* machine factory will shortly go into production with a training school attached to it and another new factory is nearing completion To achieve self sufficiency in armaments the services of the Defence Science Organisation are also being utilised

The National Cadet Corps raised from all the major States in three divisions for university students for school boys and for girls has been stimulated by interest in educated young men and women in the defence of the country Three Air Wings have already been added to the National Cadet Corps and Naval Wing will be added when it is found possible

During the fourth year of freedom the Government of India completed the integration of the forces belonging to the former Indian States A process of selection has been devised by which personnel of these forces who come up to the requisite standards are being absorbed in the Indian Army

Recruitment to the Territorial Army inaugurated in October 1947 made steady progress during the year under review Organised into Provincial and Urban Units the present Territorial Army consists of Units of Infantry Artillery including Anti Aircraft and Coast Defence Armoured Corps Engineers Railway and Port Units Signals and Medical Units Territorial Army Officers and men are being trained to form a second line of defence to the regular Army

On 15th August 1947 independent India with a coastline of over 3 000 miles was left with a navy of four sloops two frigates one corvette one survey vessel some trawlers and mine-sweepers and a landing craft wing Expansion of the Navy was taken in hand immediately In 1948 the cruiser H.M.S. Achilles was purchased which is now known as I.N.S. Delhi Subsequently three destroyers were bought from Britain and renamed I.N.S. Rajput Rajit and Rana With Juma

Sutlej, Krishna and Cauvery which came to India's share after partition a frigate flotilla was formed. Another frigate INS Tir is now being used as a Boy Training ship to give practical naval training to boy ratings on the completion of their shore training. In addition to the flag ship Delhi the Naval Squadron now consists of some 600 ton mine sweepers, a specially fitted survey ship INS Kurki, a tank landing ship INS Avenger and several types of landing craft.

Facilities for training officers and men of the Navy were curtailed by partition. The British Admiralty agreed to accept 46 Indian cadets each year. Plans are afloat to provide the entire naval training in India. The Mechanical Training Centre at Lonavla near Bombay and the Electrical School at Jamnagar which India got on partition were expanded. The Boys Training Establishment at Vishakapatnam which was opened three years ago turns out boy ratings. The Cochran Training Centre opened in 1948 provides courses in seamanship, gunnery, signals, torpedo and anti-submarine, supply and secretariat and cookery.

Our ships went on cruises to neighbouring countries like Mauritius, East Africa, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma and thus provided opportunities for our officers and men to receive proper sea training. They also carried out combined exercises with the Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force in the Far East, the East Indies Station and the Mediterranean.

The INS De Troyer Rajput sailed to Australia and represented India at the Commonwealth Jubilee Celebration and later visited New Zealand. Ships of the INS Frigate Flotilla, Jumna and Cauvery went on a cruise to ports in Iran, Iraq and Arabia. These are the first Indian warships to visit Australia and the Persian Gulf since India attained independence.

The Indian Navy at the vigilant sentinels of our peace and freedom should be expanded to modern dimensions. In his address to the Navy when he presented the President's Colours to the Indian Navy at Bourne Stadium in Bombay on 27th May 1951 after tracing India's maritime history, President Rajendra Prasad said: "History expects of you to live up to these traditions by striving your utmost to make this service once again one of the foremost and finest navies of the world."

Within the last four years the Indian Air Force has been rebuilt so remarkably that today it stands as an imposing structure on foundations strong and unshakable.

A remodelled Air Headquarters was established at New Delhi. The two main formations at Palam and Bangalore underwent changes. The former known as the Operational Command controls the front line squadrons and other operational units and the latter known as Training Command controls the various ground training institutions which have sprung up recently.

The all through flying training system introduced early in 1947 in the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur enables pupil pilots to complete the entire course in a much shorter period. Under the all through ground training system the No 1 Ground Training School at Jalahalli about 40 miles from Bangalore provides training in non technical trades the No 2 Ground Training School at Tambaram about 16 miles from Madras provides training in flight mechanism and in allied engineering and photo trades. A new institution to train airmen for signals radar electrical instrument repair armament and airfield safety operation trades was established at the site of the old IAF depot at Jalahalli and re-designated as No 3 Ground Training School.

An air force with modern equipment is the first requirement of our Defence Services. That would keep our pace with the fast moving world. The newly acquired Vampire aircraft which are among the fastest and most modern in service today form the operational equipment of the IAF fighter force. Though small and still in its teens, the IAF today is a compact force with some striking power. It has travelled far from the antiquated Wapitis to the ultra modern jet propelled Vampires.

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CHAPTER XV

PLANNING COMMISSION'S DRAFT REPORT FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

[The Planning Commission set up by the Cabinet on March 13 1950 released to the Press on July 7 1951 the following draft outline of a National Development Plan]

The Five-Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission involves a total outlay of Rs 1 793 crores on development initiated in the public sector. The Plan is divided into two parts. The first part involves an expenditure of Rs 1 493 crores and is expected to restore more or less the pre-war availability of essential consumer goods by the end of 1955-56 taking into account the expected increase in population over the period. The second part of the Plan involving an expenditure of Rs 300 crores is intended to ensure a somewhat higher rate of development during the next five years. The first part of the Plan according to the Commission should be implemented by the country at all costs. The second part will be taken up if sufficient external assistance becomes available.

The distribution of expenditure in the first part of the Five-Year Plan which has been worked out in detail is shown below by major categories.

First part of the National Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56
(Rs lakhs)

	Central Government	Part A States	Part B States	1951-52	1955-56
Agriculture and Rural Development	18.04	127.47	37.03	22%	15.19
Irrigation and Power	175.90	191.60	70.91	22%	19.18
Transport and Communication	309.69	56.47	16.37	5%	1.10
Industry	75.38	18.04	7.10	2%	1.18
Social Services	54.24	160.5	28.70	1%	1.19
Rehabilitation	79.00				7.11
Miscellaneous	21.76	5.79	1.00		0.5
Total	734.00	559.63	171.00	0	14.27

In the first part of the Plan the priorities are

- (1) completing of programmes in hand including displaced persons

- (1) increasing the production of food and raw materials over a relatively short period
- (2) implementing schemes essential for developing material and technical resources and enlarging the scope for employment
- (3) consolidating progress already made in social services and providing for gradual expansion and
- (4) providing in for more adequate administrative and social services and a more rapid rate of development in the less developed States

The Plan has been presented by the Commission as a Draft Outline Planning in a democratic State says the Commission "is a social process in which in some part every citizen should have the opportunity to participate. To set the pattern of future development is a task of such magnitude and significance that it should embody the best thought of the country and reject as fully as possible the impact of public opinion and the needs of the community. The Draft is intended to be a document for the widest possible discussion and before submitting its final proposals in complete detail the Commission hopes to have further consultations with the Central Ministries, State Governments and its own Advisory Board and Panels and to obtain the views of Members of Parliament. It will also take into consideration the views of organizations representing commerce, industry, labour and other interests and those engaged in constructive social work.

The ideas of social and economic change on which a national plan is sustained will continue to grow as experience is gained and the impact of new events and forces felt. The success of the Plan will depend on the extent to which it enlists the association and co-operation of the people. It is our hope says the Commission that the Five year Plan in its final form will come to be regarded as the field of endeavour within which every citizen can co-operate and offer his best for the common good.

The Plan derives its essential character from the Directive Principles of the Constitution which visualize an economic and social order based on equality of opportunity, social justice, the right to work, the right to an adequate wage and a measure of social security for all citizens. The success of the Plan will be measured by the extent to which it is able to canalize the idealism and the constructive urges of the community into new lines of activity.

Discussing the problems of democratic planning the Commission states —

"The ability of the Government to plan to work out consistent policies and to implement them effectively is in a democratic country a direct function of the measure of support and co-operation it receives from the public. Such support and co-operation are the real sanctions

behind the Plan. In a totalitarian country planning is in the hands of an all powerful Central authority. This makes the implementation of plans easier and facilitates the achievement of results relatively quickly. But the acceptance of a totalitarian system involves a sacrifice of certain basic values and while some of its immediate results may appear promising they are attained under conditions of hardship and sufferings the incidence of which is by no means light or equally distributed. Economic development necessitates sacrifices in the immediate present these have to be made under a totalitarian system as much as under a democratic system. The only difference is that under the latter these sacrifices are made voluntarily on a rational acceptance of the ideals of planning. Democratic processes are more complicated they make larger demands on the State as well as on the people but they are an essential condition of growth from within and therefore of sound and enduring progress. Democratic planning means choosing the hard way but what may seem to be the easy way or a short cut is perhaps nowhere more dangerous than in this sphere.

The Commission envisages a centrally directed economy in which the State plays an active role and there is close co-ordination between the public and the private sectors. In a planned economy the Commission states private enterprise has to visualize for itself a new role and accept in the larger interest of the country a new code of discipline. Private enterprise like any other institution will endure and justify itself only to the extent to which it proves to be an agent for promoting the public good. As the bulk of the resources which can be mobilized during the period of the Plan will be employed in the development of agriculture irrigation and power and community services it will not be possible for the State to make large investments directly in industry. Such investment as can be made should be devoted according to the Commission to new lines urgently needed and to expansion of enterprises already under public ownership and management. The private sector will thus continue to play an important part in production as well as in distribution. The State will control and direct investment regulate foreign trade conserve foreign exchange and safeguard the standards of essential consumption in the community. While plans for the private sector have to be worked out in consultation with the representatives of the different industries planning implies the acceptance by all of the overall objectives and standards of performance set by the community for the economy as a single whole and the plans of the public sector and the private sector must produce a coherent picture.

With this approach the Commission has drawn up working plans for the more important of the industries in the private sector in consultation with their representatives.

The principal emphasis in the Plan is on agriculture and irrigation

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

This is explained by the serious view which the Commission takes of the country's food problem. To make as much available in 1956 as was available in 1950 allowing for the anticipated increase in population to the extent of about 26 millions that is 13.67 oz per adult per day the additional food production required is 6.9 million tons. If the per capita availability is to be raised to 14.15 or 16 oz per adult the additional production required would be 8.7 and 15.8 million tons respectively. These figures indicate the magnitude of the task that lies ahead and of the effort which is called for. The distribution of the targets of additional agricultural production which the Commission has worked out tentatively in consultation with States is given below —

	(Figures in Thousands)				
	Food (tons)	Jute (400 lbs bales)	Cotton (39 lbs bales)	Olefs (tons)	Sugar (Gur tons)
Assam	311	440	—	—	—
Bihar	8.9	90	—	—	—
Bombay	36	—	—	8.5	30
Madhya Pradesh	347	—	163	63.0	71
Madras	834	—	1.3	27.0	—
Orissa	95	—	16	14.0	8
Punjab	650	200	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	800	—	9	—	—
West Bengal	97	00	—	—	57
Hyderabad	633	330	46	61.0	11
Madhya Bharat	300	—	91	9.5	41.0
Mysore	159	—	83	49.0	—
PEPSU	49	—	75	—	—
Rajasthan	86	—	56	—	—
Saurashtra	94	—	75	—	—
Travancore-Cochin	141	—	159	15.0	—
Other States	60	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	—	—
	—	060	1.00	3.50	290

The planned increase in the production of commercial crops may be expected according to the Commission in the ordinary course in view of the favourable factors which prevail at present and appear likely to continue. Increase in the production of foodgrains on the other hand will require positive measures of assistance to the farmer. According to the Commission's estimates out of ~2 million tons of additional production 2.3 million may come from major irrigation projects 1.0 million from minor irrigation schemes 1.5 million from land improvement and reclamation schemes 0.6 million from manure and fertilizer schemes 0.4 million from seed distribution schemes and 0.5 million tons from other schemes. The achievement of these targets it is pointed out, depends on two conditions namely (1) that administrative arrangements

ments for the implementation of the programme reaching down to the village are made on an adequate scale and (2) that the price policy to be followed is consistent with the objectives of the programme.

For the attainment of the objectives of the Plan the Commission considers an effective price policy to be an indispensable instrument. The first step in this direction is to prevent the prices of commercial crops like jute, cotton and oilseeds from rising further. Large disparities between the prices of competing crops will come in the way of the fulfilment of the Plan and the desired distribution of resources as between different lines of production. When price incentives are offered which favour certain crops at the expense of others, it is likely that the farmer will respond and there will be some additional production in the lines which are favoured. Such a policy is however inconsistent with the expectation that production of different crops, some stimulated by the price incentives, others retarded, will reach defined levels of production. It is therefore of the greatest importance to take steps to maintain an appropriate structure of relative prices as between the main agricultural commodities.

The first part of the Five year Plan contemplates expenditure of Rs. 451 crores on irrigation and power schemes. The total cost of projects included in this part of the Plan is Rs. 729 crores, of which Rs. 138 crores have already been spent. The projects are calculated to irrigate an additional area of 8.7 million acres by 1956 and to provide additional power amounting to 11 million kilowatts. This will increase the irrigated area of the country by 50 per cent and the power potential by 70 per cent over existing capacity. On completion the projects are expected to irrigate an additional area of 16.5 million acres and to increase the power potential by nearly 2 million kilowatts. The irrigation and power programme for the first part of the Plan has been worked out by the Commission in close detail in consultation with State Governments. The Plan contains a full statement of the irrigation and power schemes which are to be implemented in the various States. For the second part of the Plan, further irrigation and power projects will be proposed after the Commission has examined them.

The Commission has proposed a machinery for selecting projects in future for inclusion in the all India Plan.

The programme of irrigation and power development the Commission suggests has to be viewed in terms of a major long term objective. This should be over a period of 15 to 20 years to double the area under irrigation and to secure additional production of power amounting to 7 million kilowatts. According to the Commission, this is only by utilizing available resources for irrigation and generation of power on this scale and by the adoption of intensive measures for improving the standard of agricultural production and the promotion of cottage small

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

scale and large scale industries with the help of cheap electric power that an appreciable rise in the standard of living can be achieved

Reviewing the industrial development which has taken place in recent years the Commission sets forth the following aims for the Five year Plan for industry

- (1) meeting the demands for industrial products on account of schemes for agricultural development and expansion of irrigation and power
- (2) fuller utilization of existing capacity of producer goods industries like jute and consumer goods industries like cotton textiles sugar and soap
- (3) expanding the capacity of industries producing pig iron steel heavy chemicals etc which are of basic importance to the general economic development of the country
- (4) completion of industrial units on which a part of the capital expenditure has already been incurred
- (5) removing the lacunae and drawbacks in the existing industries

With these considerations in view the Commission has drawn up the following five year programme of development for the main industries in consultation with representatives of the various industries

Expansion Programmes in the Private Sector

Name of industry	Unit	1950 51		1955 56 (Estimated)	
		Installed Capacity	Pro duct on (1950)	Installed Capacity	Pro duct on
Aluminium (Primary)	Tons	4 000	3 600	25 000	0 000
Automobile (manufacturing only)	Nos	35 000	3 840	35 000	25 000
Cement	000 Tons	32 00	26 13	51 40	46 00
Cotton Textiles	Million lbs	1 646	1 174	1 071	1 600
(i) Yarn	Million Yds	4 722	3 665	4 741	4,500
(ii) Cloth (Mill)	000 Tons	1 23	5	16	1 79
Fertilizers	000 Tons	74	47	129	1 00
(i) Superphosphate	000 Tons	2 11	81	2,3	1 74
(ii) Ammonium Sulphate	000 Tons	12	5	38	7
Glass and Glassware	000 Tons	35	16	35	17
(i) Hollow ware	000 Tons	1,50	1 0	2 30	1 80
(ii) Sheet glass	000 Ton	54	44	86	78
(iii) Bangles	000 C ses	19	11	33	9
Heavy Chemicals	000 Tons	7 06	5,23	7 64	6 90
(i) Sulphuric acid	000 Tons	1 40	1 09	2 12	1 65
(ii) Soda ash					
(iii) Caustic Soda					
Matches					
Paper and Paper Board					

Name of industry	Unit	1950 51	1955 56 (Estimated)	Pro	duct on
		Installed Capacity (1950)	Installed Capacity		
Salt		55 613	6 2	65 200	30 75
		(acres)	(000 tons)	(acres)	(000 tons)
Steel (fin h d)	000 Tons	10 71	10 05	16 59	13 15
Sugar	000 Tons	15 20	11 00	18 40	15 00
Soap	000 Tons	2 69	1 0	2 88	2 70
Alcohol					
(i) Power	000 Bulk Gals	128 68	44 97	2 11 18	1 90 06
(i) Rectified spirit	000 Bulk Gals	29 49	34 36	30 49	26 54
		82 90			
Agricultural Implements					
(i) Pumps (Centrifugal)	N	35 760	30 292	86 160	77 544
(ii) Diesel engine	N	11 826	4 596	51,328	46 193

Detailed working plans suggesting measures relating to the provision of additional capacity capital investment required and the appropriate policies for implementation of these plans are to be presented by the Commission in a separate report dealing with individual industries.

In its plan for industrial development the Commission has stressed the importance of development of small scale industries along with large scale industries. Small scale industries are favoured in view of the prevailing scarcity of capital the need for relieving middle class unemployment and the desirability of decentralization of industry. Local autonomy and devolution of economic power the Commission suggests are imperative for offsetting over-centralization which saps initiative and enterprise. A number of measures for the development of small scale industries are suggested by the Commission for instance establishment of small scale units at suitable locations for producing steel cutting evolution of small spinning machines for production of yarn and establishment of trading estates at selected centres where cheap power and transport facilities are available. The Commission also suggests measures for removing the difficulties of small scale industries in respect of raw materials finance machinery and equipment research and marketing of the products. Small scale industries have a special role to play in the manufacture of components and accessories as in the case of textiles automobile and bicycle industries. The first part of the Five Year Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs 16 crores on cottage and small scale industries. Programmes for cottage and small scale industries according to the Commission cannot be viewed in isolation from programmes relating to the corresponding large scale industries. The Commission therefore recommends common production programmes for the large-scale small scale and cottage industries.

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While small scale industries are likely to be mainly urban in character for a considerable period cottage industries are in the main rural in character. Cottage industries have been assigned a central place in the programme of rural development. It has become necessary for the Government states the Commission to assume in relation to cottage and small scale industries obligations somewhat similar to those it has already assumed in relation to the development of agriculture. Cottage industries are a responsibility in the first instance of State Governments but also become the responsibility of the Central Government by virtue of action needed in the field of policy and particularly in framing common production programmes.

The Central Government should therefore equip itself with an organization capable of handling various questions of policy assisting in drawing up common production programmes and co-ordinating the development and use of research. It will be necessary to ensure that the common production programmes afford increasing scope for employment in the rural areas. The cottage industries which appear to offer in the Commission's view scope for organizing intensive development programmes are Khadi manufacture of palm gur and gur the village oil industry production of neem oil utilization of dead cattle manufacture of hand made paper manufacture of woollen blankets and in certain areas hand pounding of rice and manufacture of matches. The economic aspects of these cottage industries have been examined and the Commission expects to make detailed proposals in a separate report.

For the organization of cottage industries the Commission relies mainly on industrial co-operatives and on non-official organizations engaged in constructive work in the field of cottage industries. If rural cottage industries are to be developed the Commission says it is necessary to deal with those deficiencies which have led to their decline. These are the lack of (1) organization (2) preferential local demand, (3) reasonably efficient methods of cottage or small scale production (4) raw materials and (5) finance. A programme for rural cottage industries has to aim primarily at assisting the artisan to remove these deficiencies and at additional measures such as appropriate stores purchase policies. Detailed suggestions are made on these various aspects.

In the field of research the Commission has suggested that the Central Government should assume an overall responsibility. In particular it should render financial assistance to institutions in different parts of the country which will be in touch with regional problems and will be in the best position to encourage local inventiveness. The Commission has examined different methods of assisting cottage industries including the possibility of small cesses on the corresponding large-scale industries.

The Plan makes provision for the development of railway road

shipping and civil aviation. The programme of railways during the next five years is primarily one of rehabilitation so as to bring about a degree of operating efficiency which would compare favourably with pre-war standards.

Assistance to Indian shipping to the extent of Rs 15 crores in the first part of the Plan in order to enable expansion of tonnage in the coastal and overseas trades of the country is envisaged.

In regard to civil aviation capital expenditure of Rs 13 crores is provided for about 70 per cent of which is in respect of works the balance being for technical equipment. The Plan also provides a sum of Rs 2½ crores during the second part of the planning period in order to assist air companies in regard to replacement of their fleet.

While it is recognized that road development cannot take place at the rate envisaged in the Nagpur Plan it is emphasized that it should be steady, balanced and continuous. Priorities for road development are indicated and a sum of Rs 93 crores over a period of five years has been provided. In respect of national highways the order of priority is provision of missing road links, improvement of road surfaces to meet the present demand of traffic and reconstruction of old bridges for making them capable of taking modern loads. Special stress is laid on the need to connect villages of a certain size and population with marketing centres and district headquarters and the need to mobilise local efforts and resources for the construction and maintenance of village roads.

As regards road transport it is suggested that wherever such services are run by the States a corporation should be formed. The need for standardization of vehicles and co-ordination of replacement of vehicles with the production programme of the indigenous automobile industry as well as technical training is also emphasized.

The first part of the Plan involving an expenditure of Rs 149½ crores envisages a rate of development expenditure ten per cent higher than that estimated for 1950-51 which is about twice the rate of 1948-49. For both parts of the Plan taken together which involve a total expenditure of Rs 1793 crores over five years the rate of outlay will be about a third over the level of 1950-51. In the first part of the Five year Plan the total expenditure of the Central Government is Rs 734 crores and the share of the States is Rs 759 crores.

	(Rupees crores)	
	1951-53	1951-56
Central Government	315.89	734.00
Part A States	249.44	559.63
Part B State	9.66	171.00
Part C State	9.69	28.15
Total	654.68	1493.78

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The expenditure on the Bhakra Nangal Project Damodar Valley H rzlud and Harike schemes and a large part of the expenditure on refugee rehabilitation form part of the outlay of State Governments but they have been shown among the schemes of the Central Government If allowance is made for these items the share of the States comes to about Rs 975 crores The size of the Plans of the State Governments included in the first part of the Five-year Plan is given below

Part A States		Part B States		Part C States		(Rs crores)
Assam	125	Hyderabad	405	Ajmer	161	
B h r	557	Madhya Bharat	28	Bhopal	367	
B mbay	104	Myso e	366	Bilaspur	042	
Madhya Pradesh	437	PEPSU	83	Coorg	053	
Mad as	1370	Rajasthan	15	Delhi	60	
Orissa	150	Saurashtra	15	Himachal Pradesh	411	
Punjab	155	Travancore	261	Kutch	268	
Uttar Pradesh	911	Cochin		Man pur	100	
West Bengal	688			Tripura	150	
				Vindhya Pradesh	644	
						2315
	5596		1710			

The internal resources for financing the first part of the Five year Plan amounting to Rs 1493 crores are expected to be found from the following sources

CENTRE

	(Rs. crores)
1 Surplu on Revenue Account	130
Resources normally set apart in the Revenue Account for development expenditure under civil aviation broadcasting education, etc for grants to States for GME and development for rehabilitation of displaced persons etc	
3 Resources available from Capital Account for development	118
(a) Public loans	
(b) Small savings and unfunded debt	35
(c) Others	50
4 Resources available for railway development out of the ordinary revenues of the railways	78
5 Total Resources available to the Centre	30
6 Assistance to States assumed in the preparation of their Plans	641
7 Resources available for the development expenditure of the Centre	11
	430

STATE

8 Surplus on Revenue Account	
9 Resources normally set apart in the Revenue Account for scheme of expansion under social services agriculture irrigation, electricity roads etc	



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(Rs. crores)

1. Resources available from Capital Account & Development :	
(a) Public loans	2
(b) Others	43
Assistance from the Centre assumed in the preparation of the Plans of States	11
2. Resources available for the development expenditure in the States	221

The surplus of Rs. 81 crores on revenue account in the States over five years is to be secured by raising additional resources of the order of Rs. 913 crores. The programme for mobilizing internal resources for development in the States contemplates increased income from land estate duties under coverage and better administration of sales tax, betterment levies, water rates, certain minor taxes on entertainment and motor vehicles etc., economies in expenditure and local loans for local projects which do not encroach on the normal sources of funds for the capital market. There will still be a gap of Rs. 32 crores over five years in the first part of the plan.

After taking into account the resources likely to become available through the food loan from the U.S.A. and through aid offered under the Colombo Plan by Canada and Australia, there remains the possibility of being compelled to resort to deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 290 crores if further external assistance is not available. Deficit financing of this order would impose a definite strain on the economy although to some extent this strain could be diminished by drawing on the sterling balances. The releases from these balances including the unspent balances of 1950-51 which can be carried over would amount to about Rs. 290 crores over the period.

The Commission has emphasized the need to avoid deficit financing as far as possible during the period of the Plan. Reviewing the problem from a wider context, the Commission states that an underdeveloped country after a long period of disturbance and dislocation may arrive at a stage where a choice has to be made between relieving immediate strains and avoiding what may turn out to be a more serious situation in the future. This is a difficult decision but on a consideration of all aspects of the problem, the Commission recommends that the choice be made in favour of development. In formulating the first part of the Five Year Plan, the assumption therefore is that if faced with the choice between the continuance of existing difficulties for some time and the abandonment of the development policy implicit in an outlay of Rs. 1493 crores over five years, the country will choose the former.

A programme of development expenditure of Rs. 1493 crores is planned to the completion

the maintenance of existing services. It does not however provide for a rate of development that could inspire the people to greater and more sustained effort. There is no gainsaying says the Commission that India is to progress at a rate which would ensure rapid improvement in standards of living of the vast masses of its population without imposing on them a degree of suffering and regimentation which would endanger the development of democratic institutions it will have to receive assistance for some years from more advanced countries. If external assistance on a sufficient scale becomes available it would be possible to implement the first part of the Five year Plan without undue strain and at the same time to implement the second part of the Plan involving an outlay of about Rs 300 crores over five years. Thus with external assistance amounting each year to no more than 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the national income and an effort on the part of the country to develop its own internal resources to the maximum extent it should be possible to implement in full the Five year Plan involving an expenditure of Rs 193 crores.

In preparing the Five year Plan an attempt has been made to ensure that the resources raised for development are put to the best use. Although the Plan is not all inclusive in scope its significance for the economy as a whole is much greater for it attempts to establish control at strategic points which makes it possible to influence much wider fields of activity.

The Five year Plan represents in some ways an advance over the six year plan prepared by the Commission last year at short notice for incorporation in the Colombo Plan. The present Plan is based on detailed examination of resources and schemes. As a result some of the schemes figuring in the Colombo Plan have been excluded or modified and some others introduced. A closer analysis of internal resources available at present for development and fresh measures contemplated for augmenting them have led to an improvement in the position regarding resources. The Colombo Plan which involves an outlay of Rs 1840 crores over six years includes an item of expenditure relating to depreciation of railway assets in the period of the Plan which has not been provided for separately. If the two Plans are placed on a comparable basis the outlay contemplated in the Five year Plan is in fact, about Rs 100 crores more than the outlay over six years in the Colombo Plan.

The Commission's Draft Outline is divided into three parts. The first explains its approach to planning. The second part presents the salient features of the Five year Plan. In the third part in which the Commission deals with problems of Policy and Administration a background is covered. This part of the report is divided into sections on agriculture and rural development, development of natural resources in

dustry and labour social services and public co-operation rehabilitation of displaced persons and administration in relation to planning. Some of the more important recommendations of the Commission on different subjects are summarized below.

Of all the corrosive factors in modern economic life unemployment is probably the most serious. The social cost of unemployment is even greater than the economic cost which the community has to bear by supporting unemployed manpower. But says the Commission the analogy of advanced countries where full employment is accepted is a goal of policy, not directly applicable to the conditions of a backward economy. Corresponding to idle labour, there are no adequate supplies of other co-operating factors of production such as land and capital equipment. A programme of full employment can therefore be implemented only after some progress has been made in removing these structural difficulties. A development plan concludes the Commission is essentially an effort to create condition of full employment.

For the short term the Commission believes that cottage and small scale industries have an important part to play in the reduction of unemployment and under-employment. A judicious location of new industrial units with due emphasis on balanced regional development is also suggested as a vital step in the direction of a wider diffusion of employment opportunities.

Economic equality and social justice says the Commission are conditions indispensable for the survival of democracy and a carefully worked out policy for reduction of disparities in income and wealth is the *sine qua non* of planning. A hasty implementation of measures to bring about economic equality may affect savings and the level of production adversely and may even make it difficult to effect a smooth transition to the type of planned economy we want. But this does not mean that existing conditions have to be continued. Economic equality and social justice rank so high among the objectives of planning that at least the first steps in the right direction have to be initiated immediately.

The Commission points out that large scale investment by the State for basic development is a major instrument for securing economic equality for it is through such investment that millions of agriculturists and other rural workers in the country will be able to build up economic strength. The abolition of Zamindari, the fixation of fair rents for tenants, provision of security of tenure for the cultivator and the progressive substitution of usury by organized credit at reasonable rates are also steps calculated to promote economic and social equality.

As regards progressive taxation the Commission points out that the rates of direct taxation at present in the highest income ranges are

close to the rates prevalent in countries like the U.K. which have a highly progressive system of taxation. Although disposable incomes left after taxation in these ranges are too high in India relatively to the general level of incomes in the country any material increase in direct taxation is at this stage likely to affect the capital market adversely. In this connexion the Commission points out that a large number of incomes in the higher income ranges are now escaping the payment of income tax and super tax and recommends that stringent measures must be taken to stop tax evasion.

In determining the appropriate rates of personal taxation says the Commission the main point for consideration is the extent to which personal savings are to be relied upon hereafter for maintaining capital formation at the desired level. In more highly developed countries corporate savings play a far more important role in this respect than private savings. A similar trend has to be encouraged in India. The present tax system recognizes the principle of lower taxation of undistributed profits but the Commission suggests that the Government should examine the position and see if further measures could be adopted to encourage a larger ploughing back of profits. The Commission also commends to private industry the practice followed in several other countries of adopting for a limited period a voluntary freeze on dividends.

A planned economy alters in course of time the role of different classes of the community in providing savings and undertaking new investments. Redistribution taxation says the Commission must take this fact into account and measures must be taken to encourage small savings which will play an increasingly important role as incomes in the lower ranges increase.

The Commission points out that the problem is not one of merely correcting inequalities of income as they arise but of reducing inequalities of wealth which are to a large extent at the root of inequalities of income. The Commission recommends early enactment of the necessary legislation for introducing Death Duties. This device through which an increasing proportion of accumulated wealth is taken over by the State at each successive transfer says the Commission constitutes a most effective way of reducing inequalities in wealth and income.

The objective of price policy for the next few years says the Commission should be firstly to prevent a further rise in prices and to the extent possible to bring them down and secondly to maintain the parities between sectional prices such as those of foodgrains and commercial crops so as to provide the right measure of incentive for producers in these lines.

Instability of prices would be as much of a hindrance to a proper allocation of resources in the public sector as to the

target in the private sector. A change in prices does not mean merely a mechanical revision of the financial estimates included in the Plan. It changes the very perspective of the Plan.

The Commission points out that under present conditions it may be difficult for the Government to follow a strong disinflationary fiscal policy at the same time as it embarks on a large scale development programme particularly if foreign assistance on the scale necessary is not forthcoming. If foreign aid is available for financing development expenditure the sterling balances can be used for importing consumption goods and thus bringing down domestic prices. In any case the Commission points out it is necessary to have an export import policy designed to make full use of the sterling balance releases. The Commission also stresses the importance of a monetary and banking policy which will curb excessive investment in speculative trade and increase the volume of savings available for productive investment.

The Commission says that for some time to come inflationary pressures will continue to operate and it will be necessary to maintain and improve upon the existing system of controls.

A substantial reduction in blackmarket prices and the availability of ample supplies at controlled prices are essential prerequisites to an consideration of decontrol. If prices are to be stabilized even below the level of controlled prices the increase in supplies necessary would be of a still larger order.

The Commission further stresses the need to reduce as far as possible the impact of foreign prices on internal economy. Export duties are now being levied as part of the general anti inflationary policy but under rapidly changing international conditions there is need for constant adjustments in coverage and rates of levy. The Commission adds that if the proceeds of export duties which are in nature of a windfall are used to subsidize imports of essential commodities it would be possible to protect the domestic price and cost structure more effectively.

India's food problem according to the Commission is not a temporary disequilibrium between supply and demand. It is a manifestation of the continually growing pressure of population on food supply. It has therefore to be resolved not through short term expedients but through the careful and sustained application of relatively long term measures.

After examining the food problem in terms of the overall requirements to be met the extent to which rationing commitments are undertaken by the Government the extent to which internal supplies can be procured the magnitude of imports and the prospects of increasing internal production the Commission urges that during the next few years annual imports of foodgrains of about 3 million tons should be

planned for and adds that in exceptional years imports may have to be larger

While every effort is to be made to increase production it points out that on account of the rate at which the urban population is increasing and because of greater consumption in rural areas there can be no certainty that even with increase in production the marketable surplus will be large enough to render imports unnecessary. A number of suggestions are made to increase the marketable surplus.

The Commission recommends monopoly procurement and urban rationing as the minimum measures which should prevail in all States and recommends that a reserve of 1 million tons should be built up to meet emergencies and to influence prices.

Describing the equitable distribution of foodgrains among different sections of the population at reasonable prices as the Government's first duty in the economic field the Commission says: "In determining food policy there is no room for any proposal or experiment which detracts from this responsibility or uncertainty. It therefore draws attention to the dangers of a policy of complete or partial decontrol of foodgrains."

Many of the weaknesses of Indian agriculture—the Commission says are inherent in the structure of her rural economy. The problems of Indian agriculture are far more fundamental than is commonly appreciated. The conditions of Indian agriculture are typical of a static, backward economy which is unable to expand and keep pace with the growing population. In its significance for the future the land problem overshadows all other problems. The central problem is to change the character of Indian agriculture from subsistence farming to economic farming and to bring about such changes in its organization as will introduce a substantial measure of efficiency in farming operations and enable the low income farmer to increase his return. Moreover the Commission adds in the interest of society as a whole the effort should be directed to bringing about its transformation in such a way as will help reconcile conflicting interests within the agrarian economy, remove the disparities which now exist and provide a social and economic framework for the balanced growth of the village community.

After reviewing the land reform legislation enacted in several States the Commission makes its recommendations for affording security to the tiller and says that the main aims in the reorganization of agriculture should be to increase production and make cultivation more profitable and at the same time to reduce the number of workers engaged in the ordinary operations of farming. In view of the present shortage of food and raw materials agrarian policy has to be conceived so as to strike a balance between three different objectives namely—

- (1) maintenance and increase of total production
- (2) economic efficiency and

(3) social justice

It is possible the Commission says to propose changes in the land system from the point of view of sectional interests such as peasant owners tenants at will and the landless labour. For the community as a whole it will be best if certain lines or patterns of reorganization of agriculture are broadly accepted as the common national programme towards the fulfilment of which the administration and the people bend their energies.

Stating that uneconomic holdings are at the root of many of the difficulties of Indian agriculture the Commission says that agriculture cannot be developed as an efficient industry unless the unit of management becomes much larger than it is at present. A substantial increase in the size of the unit of management may be brought about by (1) nationalizing the land and making it available for collective cultivation (2) placing a ceiling on existing holdings and distributing the surplus land for individual or co-operative cultivation (3) inducing small farmers to become members of co-operative farming societies and (4) taking the village as a whole as the unit of co-operative management in which while meeting the claims of ownership though an ownership dividend the entire area is treated as a single farm and is divided for convenience of cultivation into suitable blocks.

The Commission rejects notion of land as an impracticable course. It points out the difficulties in the way of a policy of ceilings on individual holdings. The main solution to the problem of Indian agriculture according to the Commission lies in the direction of co-operative cultivation.

The Commission recommends co-operative village management as the ultimate objective of reorganization of agriculture. In Co-operative Village Management the area of the village becomes the unit of land management and all the land of the village regarded as a single farm. Rights of ownership are recognized and compensated for through an ownership dividend to be paid at each harvest. Ownership being provided for separately cultivation of the land of the village is to be organized to the maximum advantage of the community. The land may be cultivated by individual families or groups of families. Co-operative Village Management is to be introduced in any village where at least two-thirds of the owners or permanent tenant holding not less than one-half the cultivated area of the village express the preference in favour of its adoption. The Commission recommends enabling legislation for Co-operative Village Management.

After examining the principal objections to co-operative village management which it recommends as the eventual objective the Commission outlines its programme for immediate action. This consists of three main proposals—

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for organized intensive work at village level for groups of about 10 villages with a population of about 5000 and larger blocks of 50 to 60 villages with a population of 25000 to 30000

Perceiving the problem of planning industrial development the Commission recommends that the Industries (Development and Control) Bill should be passed without any further delay. In addition to the Central Board of Industries suggested by the Parliament's Select Committee the Commission has proposed Development Councils one each for the important industries consisting of representatives of industry labour and technical management and appointed by Government with the following functions —

- (1) to recommend targets of production by securing a fuller utilization of installed capacity
- (2) to suggest norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste obtaining maximum production of right quality and reducing cost
- (3) to recommend measures for improving the working of the industry particularly of inefficient units and
- (4) to help in devising a system of distribution and scales which would satisfy the consumer

The administrative and technical staff of Development Councils will be provided by Government. Through these Councils which will be the machinery for planning the private sector and bringing it in line with the public sector in the scheme of national planning it is hoped to develop a system of management in private industry which is efficient in itself and is seen to function in the interest of the community as a whole. It is through these Development Councils that Government according to the Planning Commission should exercise their powers of regulation of industry under the Industries Bill.

The Commission refers to the problem of finance both for expansion of industries and for making up arrears in replacement of machinery. Its estimate of the required outlay over the five years is about Rs 250—300 crores. The assistance from the State provided for in the Five Year Plan will help to meet about Rs 25 crores of the estimated expenditure on schemes of expansion. A moderate improvement in the present rate of new capital issues (estimated at about Rs 15 crores) and assistance from specialized institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation will help to cover the rest of the expenditure of Rs 200 crores under this head. For arrears and replacements of machinery which are estimated to cost Rs 125—175 crores private industries will receive some relief from refunds of the Excess Profits Tax. They can also draw upon their accumulated reserves to some extent. The remaining finance says the Commission will have to be found by the industries through reducing costs in this they will be assisted.

greater availability of domestic raw materials expected as a result of the Plan

The Commission also discussed the question of foreign capital for industry. The free flow of foreign capital it says should naturally be welcomed particularly because it would ensure the supply of capital goods and technical know how and make it possible to utilize foreign patented processes. From the point of view of industrial development it says it would be best if foreign investments in the country take the form of equity capital. The Commission goes on to make further recommendations on the subject.

Referring to the managing agency system the Commission suggests that adequate measures should be taken even pending the report of the Company Law Committee to prevent large investments in the share of other concerns with a view to obtaining control in their management.

In the planned economy of the future the vital role of the working class will be fully recognized. The worker should have the means and facilities to keep himself in a state of health and efficiency. He should be equipped with the necessary technical training and a certain level of general education. He should be assured of a reasonable measure of security against the various risks to which he is exposed. He must be free to organize and to take lawful action in furtherance of his rights and interests.

For the realisation of the targets of the Plan in the industrial field the Commission stresses the need of placing industrial relations on a sound footing on the basis of an agreed approach. It is urged that the attitude to the question of restrictions on the right to strike or lockout should be revised in the light of the fact that India is moving in the direction of an economy organized on planned production and distribution aiming at the realization of social justice and welfare of the masses. Various measures are suggested for avoidance of disputes and securing internal settlement including machinery for joint consultation at all levels. Works Committees are referred to as the keystone of the structure of industrial relations. The machinery and procedure relating to compulsory arbitration and adjudication of disputes should be so designed as to secure the essence of a fair settlement based on the principles of natural and social justice with the minimum expenditure of time and money and without legal technicalities, formalities or appeals.

The Commission recommends the establishment of tripartite machinery for the determination of norms and standards which may govern the settlement of industrial disputes.

The Commission views that the way for a betterment of the standard of living of the worker lies only through a fall in prices or an increase in productivity. Any upward movement in wages which

could be reflected in the cost of production should be avoided in the present circumstances. A scientific assessment of the relative work load in different occupations as well as an amalgamation of a part of the dearness allowance in basic wages have been suggested. The Commission recommends the establishment of a Central Wage Board.

The Commission has made suggestions for the improvement of the present system of recruiting and has emphasized the importance of greatly improved and expanded facilities for technical training. It has given considerable thought to the question of rationalization and has drawn up in consultation with employers and workers a scheme for retraining retrenched employees with a view to their being absorbed in alternative occupations.

In order that the claims made by employers of late that there has been a fall in the productivity of labour are objectively assessed the Commission has suggested the undertaking by the Ministry of Labour of studies in productivity with the help of technical assistance from abroad if necessary.

The Commission has also recommended the drawing up of priorities of inspection under the Factories Act and initiation of studies of problems of industrial health. Another important recommendation is the establishment of a National Industrial Health Museum at a centrally situated industrial centre.

The Commission has worked out a scheme for financing industrial housing on the basis of contributions from workers, employers and the State and its programme envisages construction of 25 000 subsidized houses every year for industrial workers. For housing other low income groups in the urban areas assistance to co-operative societies, grant of cheap land and provision for technical advice are recommended. Private effort for housing construction is to be encouraged through loans on easy terms to the extent of available finance and demarcation of developed plots on certain conditions. The Commission recommends the establishment of a National Housing Board for promoting a programme of building throughout the country, co-ordinating research in building construction and undertaking technical and other surveys. The need to reduce housing costs through a suitable land policy and by evolving less expensive structural designs, promoting maximum use of local material is emphasized.

The Commission points out that the present method of year to year budgeting is not satisfactory for forward planning of works and suggests that advance programming of housing construction will lead to substantial economies in building costs.

Reviewing the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons the Commission says that probably four fifths of the displaced persons from West Pakistan have now been more or less absorbed in the country.

economy. The entire problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan now hinges on the completion of quasi permanent allotment of urban evacuee property on which work is in progress. As regards the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan numbering 2.6 millions of whom about one half may be said to have been absorbed within the economy the Commission expresses anxiety over the unwillingness being shown on the part of this section of the displaced population to move to States other than West Bengal. In West Bengal itself the Commission says the physical resources available are meagre and even with large scale investment by Government only limited results can be expected. There is no effective solution to the problem according to the Commission except through programmes of dispersal of displaced persons from East Pakistan extending to a number of other States. As it is the Commission fears the pressure on the resource of West Bengal may in time reduce the economy of that State to breaking point. Emphasizing the need to complete the present rehabilitation programmes with the utmost expedition the Commission remarks that in finalizing the details of the plans with the States special attention is being given to this aspect of the problem.

The Plan provides for an expenditure on rehabilitation of Rs. 79 crores over three years which the Commission says should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a much larger programme of development which is calculated to help in the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

The first part of the Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 253 crores on social services. This includes Rs. 13 crores for education, Rs. 84 crores for health, Rs. 3 crores for housing, Rs. 7 crores for labour and labour welfare and Rs. 18 crores for expenditure on the amelioration of backward classes. In the chapters on education, health and social welfare the Commission presents its main policy recommendations on these subjects.

The problem of backward classes says the Commission has to be attacked on all fronts but there are a few aspects which deserve special attention for instance housing in towns and villages and assistance in educational development.

Emphasizing the importance of social research in the planning of social welfare the Commission suggests the establishment of a central research organization for social sciences of which the main function would be to assist in the encouraging, pooling and direction of research work in the social field in various university departments and research institutions.

There is insufficient awareness yet among the people of the need for family planning. Family planning is a vital step in economic and social planning. In as much as an alteration in population trends take at least a few generations to materialize a plan for a limited period

has to concentrate on the education of public opinion as to the need for the limitation of numbers. By and large a programme of family limitation must be a social movement which would call for initiative on the part of individual families. The State can only play a limited role in this respect. Following the recommendations of a Sub-Committee on Population and Family Planning which reported to the Commission in April the Commission recommends that

- (1) the State should provide facilities for sterilization or giving advice on contraception on medical grounds
- (2) such help and advice should not be withheld from others who seek and need it on social and economic grounds and
- (3) research and information centres should be organized by the State by means of financial assistance and otherwise

The role of public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan is discussed at length in the Commission's report. We have before us here the Commission says a much wider view of public co-operation in which the interests of parties are relegated to the background and the common objectives of the nation regarded as a unity are the sole consideration. Certain elements may not agree with the Plan and aspirations of a section may far exceed the level of achievement set as the target of the Plan for the period under the various existing limitations but if the direction of advance is in line with the expectations of the bulk of the people and the rate of progress is not too slow the essential prerequisite for winning public co-operation will have been secured. The report discusses the proposal for the setting up of a new organization which will help to mobilize the voluntary effort of the people to promote economic and social progress and to secure the success of the Plan. The objectives and functions of the organization for which the name of Bharat Seva Sangh has been suggested are outlined in the report. The Plan says the Commission must have its ultimate objectives but its first purpose is action in the immediate future. The Commission suggests that once a programme has been drawn up the role of the Central Government in relation to the national Plan should be—

- (1) to ensure that the economic conditions necessary for the fulfilment of the Plan are maintained
- (2) to ensure that the pattern for the utilization and development of the resources is in accordance with the Plan
- (3) to make an objective assessment from time to time of the results achieved in its own sector of the plan and in the States as also in the private sector
- (4) to keep under constant review the financial aspects of the Plan and
- (5) to make such changes and adjustments in the Plan as may be necessary from time to time.

Through the necessary devolution of functions consistently with the economic policy and the overall objectives proposed in the interest of the country as a whole the aim should be to ensure that in each State and in respect of each section of activity in the Plan through the exercise of local responsibility and initiative and under the impact of public opinion the Plan becomes an effective medium of local action.

The Commission reviews at length some of the problems of public administration which arise in connection with economic development and suggests that in recent years there has been too large an area within which policy has been weak or in doubt and in consequence the administration has been ineffective. For a planned economy to function within a democracy its basic assumptions have to be accepted by all who participate in administration whether as political chiefs or as members of the public services. In short the discipline of policy must pave the way for discipline of action.

The Commission reviews various proposals for improvement in public administration the objectives being greater integrity greater efficiency and greater response to the needs of the public.

The main weaknesses of the existing machinery of general administration in recent years according to the Commission have been in the economic field which has expanded with extreme rapidity. The Commission discusses proposals to strengthen economic administration in its different aspects namely administration of control formulation and execution of economic policy administration of public enterprises State trading and organization of development council for industries.

Referring to controls there is no reason the Commission says why deficiencies in the administration of controls should not be eliminated.

- (1) policy is formed and conceived with the purpose of enabling control to succeed
- (2) the right men are placed in charge and given the necessary powers and
- (3) as between the Centre and the States there is a clear understanding of what constitutes overriding national interest.

The Commission feels that if these conditions are fulfilled and in working a control care is taken to secure the co-operation of the honest producer trader and consumer and even justice is assured to all there will be greater appreciation on the part of the public of the need for controls in the present conditions of the Indian economy. It should be one of the first tasks of the Centre and the States the Commission urges to improve the working of all controls. Much of the controversy on the subject of controls arises from a lack of awareness of the real facts and from a fear that controls cause a lowering of the community's moral standards. In fact it may be argued with reason the Commission remarks that the efficient implementation of a control where it is essen-

cial involves the sharing of goods between rich and poor alike and is calculated to raise the moral standards of the community

Turning to the question of machinery for planning the Commission describes briefly the manner in which the structure of planning in the public sector and the private sector is to be built up and how in the field of rural planning all units beginning with the smallest should gradually be able to play an active part in formulating and executing programmes

In a country of the size of India the Commission concludes where the States have under the Constitution full autonomy within their own sphere of duties it is necessary to have a forum such as a National Development Council at which from time to time the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Ministers of States can review the working of the Plan and of its various aspects The Plan has to be fulfilled so that besides achieving its direct aims and invoking the enthusiasm and the spirit of endeavour of the common people throughout the land it becomes a living instrument for the formulation and execution of basic economic policies for the nation

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APPENDIX 1

[The round ups of the activities of a few Part C States are given in Appendix I. As no separate write up on these States had appeared in any of our previous Independence day issues we have given here rather an elaborate account of their activities. It is however regretted that it has not been found possible to include all the Part C States in this Appendix]

A—AJMER

Ajmer is an island province in the heart of the Union of Rajasthan with an area of 240 square miles. The State had been backward but with the advent of independence extensive schemes for the material advancements of the people were formulated and wherever possible put into execution. The main emphasis has been on the spread of education.

The budget figures of income and expenditure for the financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52 are Rs 12,59,000 and Rs 10,13,500 and Rs 4,80,500 and Rs 9,38,900 respectively. The reduction in expenditure in 1951-52 budget is due to the retrenchment of staff and curtailment of expenditure on travelling allowances contingencies etc.

Education recorded an all round satisfactory progress. Special attention was given to the schemes of basic and social education. A village library week was successfully organised and more than one lakh of books were collected for schools and social centres. A social education camp was organised for the training of teachers in methods of adult education. A short term training course of Junior Red Cross Counsellors was also organised and well attended by the teachers from the primary middle and high schools. Spinning competitions were held and lectures given on the life and mission of Mahatma Gandhi during the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti. The students and staff of the schools and the Government College Ajmer showed great keenness in the work of the National Cadet Corps.

The activities of the Agriculture Department included the distribution of improved wheat and barley seed and of oilcakes and chemical fertilizers. The scheme for the composting of town refuse made further progress. Sinking of new wells and deepening old ones is taken up. Chemical insecticides were used to control phadka. An anti locust scheme has been recently completed to minimize as far as possible the danger of destruction of crops by locusts. About 4,000 maunds of jowar seeds were treated against diseases with Agrosan G.N. A scheme

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for the development of palm gur was introduced. Seeds and seedlings of nutritious vegetables were distributed free of cost and the departmental technical staff went round giving free advice and guidance to encourage people to grow more vegetables. Agricultural demonstration plots were departmentally laid out in several places on the cultivators' fields and oil-cake manure and ammonium sulphate were supplied cost free for such areas.

The Gowshala Development Scheme has been running satisfactorily. The yield of milk has increased and all major gowshalas have been supplied with necessary dairy appliances free of charges. Further to grade up the cattle of the gowshalas high yielding Harina cows have been supplied.

Sufficient progress has also been made in providing better medical facilities to the people of Ajmer. A T.B. clinic has been opened in the Victoria Hospital Ajmer and 14 more beds have been reserved for the free treatment of displaced T.B. patients in the Madar Union Sanatorium. A scheme has been formulated for B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale. Vigorous anti-malaria action was taken and the incidence was reduced by 50 per cent. A medical officer with a women's party visited the rural areas to attend to the sick people. Similarly the mobile dispensary visited a number of villages and provided medical facilities.

The prohibition scheme has resulted in reduction in the consumption of liquor, hemp drugs and opium to the extent of 10, 10 and 80 per cent respectively.

To relieve the water shortage in the Ajmer town the Municipality started a new water supply scheme with the help of Government loan and grant in aid. The scheme has cost about Rs. 24 lakhs already and is nearing completion. The Municipality has also installed a generating set at Foyasgar at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 for pumping water.

In villages radio sets have been installed. Cooperative societies have been formed to increase production and save food and to fight black marketing, hoarding and profiteering in urban as well as rural areas.

More than 3,500 trees were planted during the year under review. Areas have been selected in each of the three Sub Divisions of the State for intensive village uplift work.

The Harijan Board established for the uplift of the backward section of the people is doing very good work. Seats have been reserved for them in Government service and in the technical training centres. There is no restriction on Harijans regarding entry into public temples, bathing ghats, hotels or the use of public conveyances or getting admissions into schools.

So far as transport and communications are concerned the f

works have been carried out (i) Heavy repairs to Beawar Kotra road including construction of pucca causeways where necessary (ii) Construction of pucca metal road from Gegal to Ramner Dhami (iii) Heavy repairs to Devatan Hathi Khara road and Rajawas Badnor road

Ajmer State has been backward in industrial matters because adequate quantities of electric power coal and fuel oil are not available at economical rates The question of supply of cheap power through hydro-electric grid system from Chambal River is under the consideration of the Government of India

During the period under review there was some labour agitation amongst the textile workers There were 64 disputes all of which were settled by conciliation except two which have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal The main cause of the labour unrest is the abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities of daily consumption To remove the unrest minimum wages in the textile industry are being fixed Minimum wages in tobacco manufactory have already been fixed and fixation of minimum wages in other scheduled employments is also under the consideration of Government.

Under the new Ajmer Tenancy Act all tenants will in due course acquire the status of hereditary tenants Transfers of tenancies in payment of debts have been prohibited Similarly division of holding is only allowed subject to certain restrictions to avoid fragmentation of holdings Sub letting is allowed subject to certain conditions Rents have been fixed for various classes of tenants Levy of lag or neg or cess has been prohibited A special and simplified machinery has been provided for the disposal of cases

The number of displaced persons in this State was at one time nearly one lakh but several thousand displaced persons have left Ajmer for other places The present number of displaced persons according to the 1951 census comes to about 72,000 From February 1951 the Widows Home was transferred to the Trust for Sindhi Women and Children There are 74 widows and children in the Home at present 91 non resident trainees are also receiving training in different trades The Trust is paid grant in aid at the monthly rate of Rs 5 per inmate and Rs 20 per trainee During the period under review a sum of Rs 1,650 at the rate of Rs 15 per widow and Rs 7½ per dependent below the age of 14 years per month was paid Question of payment of subsistence allowance to some more widows and children is under consideration 101 Singer Sewing machines were sold to Widows Home cum Training Centre and to the needy displaced persons at concessional rates

The Rehabilitation Office also undertook the allotment of sites for construction of stalls to the displaced persons carrying on business in different areas of the city During 1950-51 under the Urban Rehabili-

tion Loan Scheme Rs. 5 lakhs were paid to 707 individuals and 20 groups and 3 cooperative societies as loans.

The Government of India has approved the scheme for the construction of 96 tenements for displaced Harijans in the State at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. This scheme is being implemented by the Harijans Rehabilitation Board. A further scheme of providing suitably developed sites to displaced persons of the State for construction of about 100 houses is under consideration. A scheme for starting suitable small scale industries for the rehabilitation of displaced persons is also under consideration. It is also proposed to reserve more seats for displaced persons at the Industrial Training Institute Ajmer where they will also receive stipends.

B—ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of over 100 separate islands having a total area of 313½ square miles and a population of 31 000 in all. Since the abolition of the old penal settlement in the Andamans and especially after the achievement of independence the so-called Kala Pani has been changing into a lovely place where representatives of all the races and peoples of India are living peacefully side by side and gradually evolving into a casteless society.

The revised budget estimates for 1950-51 of the Islands income and expenditure are Rs. 12,780,000 and Rs. 10,126,000 respectively.

The inhabitants of these Islands have been classed as educationally backward but they are making good progress. One high school has been started and a few trained teachers have been recruited from India.

Originally three fourths of the food required had to be imported from India but the position has now improved and during the year under review imports of foodgrains from India amounted to about one third of the total requirements. Progress continues to be made and in spite of the fact that the population is steadily increasing mainly due to the influx of refugees it is hoped that the Islands will be self sufficient in the matter of food in another three years or so.

The main wealth of the Islands is their forests and during the year considerable progress has been made in their development. Government has leased out to a commercial organisation the right to extract timber and the Forest Department itself has stepped up the tempo of its activities by purchasing 19 elephants last winter and 2 vessels in April 1951. Two sources of wealth practically untouched so far are also being exploited since last year—sea shells and resin.

The Administration is studying the possibilities of improving live stock and plantations. The Director of Research of the Central Coconut

Research Station visited these Islands in May to study how to improve the quality and the quantity of coconut production in the Islands which is a regular export to the main land of India. A fish curing yard is about to be set up to teach the fishermen how to preserve the fish for the market.

Steady progress is being made in the field of public health. During the year under review a dispensary has been set up in the remote island of Kondul off Great Nicobar and medical officers in charge of existing hospitals have been visiting distant places and giving medical aid to people who normally do not see a doctor for a whole year.

There has been partial prohibition and three days in the week are dry. Attempts are simultaneously being made to educate the people how to make neera gur and jaggery out of the juice of coconut palm instead of fermenting it before drinking.

In the days of the Penal Settlement the Administration was entirely official but this is being gradually changed. An Advisory Council nominated by the President has been associated with the Chief Commissioner in administering the Islands and as members obtain more experience of administration they are being entrusted with increased powers. In the Andamans more than three fourths of the people live in and around Port Blair—the seat of the Administration. The many small improvements made in this are such as improved roads better communications housing markets etc. the effect of which will affect the great majority of the people.

Almost unique in this respect the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have no backward classes unless the aborigines are classified as such. As these people keep very much to themselves and as their contacts with civilization have invariably been to their detriment they are left to themselves to live the life they have been living since time immemorial.

Not only are these Islands cut off from the main land of India by vast stretches of water but they are also separated from each other in many cases by wide belts of the sea. They are therefore not easily negotiable. Attempts are however being made to establish communications. Occasional trips are made to visit inhabited Islands to enlighten the people there. Police and relief outposts have been and are being established in various Islands thereby rendering it possible for Government at headquarters to keep in touch with the most distant parts of the Andamans and the Nicobars. A sum of Rs. 494 lakhs has been spent on road repairs and on constructing new roads in the headquarters area and two motor launches have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 345,300 to improve communications with North and Middle Andamans and to facilitate exploitation of the valuable forests in these areas.

To increase supply of electricity in the headquarters area a new power house is under construction in Port Blair at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

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begins to function at the end of this year small industries may be set up in and around Port Blair as surplus power will be available.

In regard to labour the Andaman Islands are not self-sufficient. Men are to be brought from India on contract. Generally most men go back after their period of service but a few make the Islands their home and settle down there permanently. Fortunately these Islands are absolutely free from labour troubles of any kind and there was no strike or trouble during the year under review.

All lands in the Andamans belong to Government and there is no Zamindari of any kind. The land is held directly by the actual cultivator and if he fails to cultivate good land without proper reason it is liable to be resumed by Government and settled with a more enterprising person. The benefits thus go directly to the cultivator and not to any middleman.

During the first six months of the current year only 80 families of East Bengal refugees and 12 families of displaced persons from Burma have been settled as it is becoming more and more difficult to clear new lands. The cost of resettlement has also been reduced from about Rs 5 000 per family to about Rs 2 000 per family and this is not an outright grant but a loan to be repaid by the settlers.

C-COORG

The area of Coorg is 1 593 square miles. The State is divided into 2 taluks and 9 nads (Revenue Subdivisions).

The budget estimates for 1951-52 show an increase in expenditure of Rs 7 376 000. The deficit due to the fact that Government of India has stopped some of the Post War Reconstruction Schemes is 6 816 000. Although As a measure of economy drastic reductions have been made in several heads of expenditure, the deficit is still 560 000.

The percentage of population being made to spread in the rural and urban Mercara is going to be 50. Classes will be opened in elementary schools. Dis Capities 5 Government and 7 private schools. Primary education is free compulsory education in the Coorg is fairly large. The percentage of the population is 100. Dis

Coorg Legislative Council Hindi is being taught compulsorily in all the schools from First Form onwards Arts and crafts citizenship and agriculture have been introduced in all these schools National Cadet Corps units have been started in four Government high schools

Coorg is essentially an agricultural State and the chief crops here are rice ragi coffee orange cardamom pepper and plantains Te and rubber are also grown in some parts of the State The surplus rice is exported to Madras and Mysore Two demonstration farms one for dry crops and the other for wet crops are run by the Department of Agriculture where varietal and cultural experiments are conducted 8 depots are maintained at various places in the State from where chemicals manures and implements are distributed to the ryots An agricultural laboratory has been established at Mercara for the purpose of analysing local soils and conducting other kinds of tests A village compost scheme is in progress The activities of the Department were mainly concentrated on grow more food schemes and intensive propagation was carried out to grow subsidiary food crops like tapioca and sweet potato which grow very well in Coorg

Citrus and plantains are the two more important fruits in Coorg A research station to investigate into the problems connected with the cultivation of citrus is being maintained All facilities for the control of pests and diseases of orange and other fruit crops are provided under the plant protection scheme A Provincial Advisory Committee on Agriculture has been constituted with non official representatives from all over Coorg to review the activities of the Department and make recommendations for its development Forest has added to the State revenue in the year 1950-51 Teak wood has been sold for Rs 1 516 500 sandalwood for Rs 389 900 and cardamom for Rs 180 000 Besides elephant capturing operations were undertaken on a limited scale and 11 elephants were sold for Rs 46 500 during the period under review

There are six veterinary dispensaries at principal urban centres and five rural dispensaries in the charge of qualified veterinary assistants surgeons A dairy farm has been established and a poultry development officer who has had special training in poultry husbandry small poultry sub farms have been centralised in poultry husbandry

As for the Public Health Department the staff has done excellent work DDT is used throughout the State Vaccination is also being carried out from house to house Prevention of cholera by chlorination of water and of plague by de-rattening with cyanogas are being regularly undertaken The Anti Malaria Unit carried out extensive tours assisted by a mobile squad and sprayed the houses in almost all the villages in Coorg with DDT four times this year During the year under review there was no incidence of cholera or plague and the incidence of malaria has come down very appreciably

35 trainees were admitted in the first batch representing different villages of the State. Cottage industries and crafts like agriculture, leather and canvas work, soap making, tinning and masonry have been started in the college.

Lectures on civics, health and sanitation are delivered regularly. Visits to selected villages are made every week for the definite purpose of studying villagers' problems and working out practical short-term and long-term plans for their improvement. In addition to this, the trainees get practical experience of leading a corporate life and running their own shows. After training which lasts for three months, the village leaders work in their villages on a voluntary basis.

The Director General of UNESCO, Dr. Torres Bodet, paid a visit to Delhi in March 1951 and made a close study of all aspects of this social education scheme. He was well impressed by the experiment and by the enthusiasm with which the officers of the Directorate of Education were working out the scheme.

Delhi State is taking much interest in the education of girls as for boys. There are over 200 schools for girls which impart education to 50,000 students. Schools run by private bodies are given by Government 90 per cent of their approved expenditure as grant-in-aid. In most schools, no tuition fee is charged for students in the primary stage and depressed class students are awarded scholarships. Hygiene is a compulsory subject in the Primary classes. All students are medically examined periodically. In some schools, arrangements have been made for free distribution of milk to students who need it.

A number of schemes have been undertaken to increase the food production in the State. The Agriculture Department is implementing the various 'Grow More Food' Schemes. Large quantities of wheat, maize, moong and guar seeds have been supplied to cultivators at cost price.

It is proposed to supply improved seeds of jowar, maize, bajra and rice for the ensuing kharif crop.

Under the plant protection scheme, vegetable seed and young plants were treated with disinfectants and steps were taken to eradicate Phloem from more than 4,000 acres. Apart from these schemes, the Agriculture Department will be organising a crop competition fortnight before the basic schools in the rural areas of the State.

With a view to bringing large areas of cultivable land under cultivation, a Tractor Unit of 15 tractors was established under the Land Development Commission, Delhi, in July 1950. Up till now, an area of 1,164 acres has been reclaimed in addition to 591 acres brought under cultivation for owners of land possessing insufficient bullock power. The estimated extra production as a result of this is 14,000 maunds.

During the period under review, a sum of Rs. 480,800 was advanced

to the land-owners as loan under the Well Sinking Scheme and 417 wells were constructed with the aid of taccavi loan 70 wells were repaired and 147 wells were constructed by land-owners with the cement and bricks supplied by Government Over 1 000 tons of additional food grains were the outcome of these steps

About 13,500 tons of compost manure and dry sludge have been supplied and the additional yield expected therefrom is about 90 tons Two new trucks have been purchased to further intensify the distribution work.

To encourage poultry the Government Model Poultry Farm established in 1916 is now providing the requisite technical guidance to the people with regard to production and marketing The farm is also meeting the demands of the people in the city besides providing good basic stock to the villagers for improving their livestock During 1950-51 250 birds have been sold in the urban areas for breeding and other purposes 8 000 birds have been inoculated against contagious diseases Poultry farms established by private enterprises and institutions have gone up to 15 Due to the constant effort of the Government some of the educational institutions such as Jamia Millia and Lady Irwin College have started poultry farming as a regular course of their syllabus 150 members have been enrolled for the Poultry Development Association The fowl population of the State is now about ten times what it was in 1947

Fisheries also has progressed a lot in the State Ten more tanks have been acquired for fish culture and the total is now 30 Efforts are being made to acquire more 839 fishing licences have been issued bringing thereby an income of Rs 5 733 to the Government In order to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen class in the State a Fishermen's Cooperative Society has been organised The process of acquisition of tank in the rural areas of Delhi State is under way and as and when the tanks are taken over by the Department they will be stocked with fish seed according to the area and suitability of the tanks

All the ten veterinary hospitals in Delhi are functioning effectively No rinderpest occurred during the year Bulls and Buffaloes have been purchased at a cost of Rs 9 000 for breeding purposes One Artificial Insemination Centre has been opened at Bawana by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research New Delhi during the current year for improvement of livestock Six One Day Cattle Shows were held in different parts of the State and prizes amounting to Rs 1 200 were given away Besides the routine treatment of sick animals in hospitals and town it is proposed to vaccinate about 16 000 susceptible animals against haemorrhagic septicaemia and about 4 000 against black quarter disease during the next two months

State has been increased from 57 to 68 and it is expected that 25 more panchayats will be established shortly. Besides panchayat ghars were constructed in the State at a cost of Rs 20 000.

Mention must be made here of the very hard work the Joint Water and Sewage Board is doing to meet the heavy public demands. Due to the large and unexpected increase in the population of Delhi there has been a very heavy demand for filtered water. The pumping machinery was inadequate and the Board had under execution a scheme to replenish the water supply of the capital. Certain works taken up in 1948 have been completed during the year under review. It is expected that the present needs of the capital along with the extensions will be met shortly.

On the sewage disposal side the pumping station at Kailokri which pumps the sewage for Greater Delhi Area is being extended. More pumps have been purchased and are being expected soon. The new outfall sewer from the Diplomatic Enclave area has been joined to the existing outfalls at the pumping station. Steps are being taken to extend the sewage treatment plant at Okhla which is over loaded. The sale of sewage solids called Sludge has also been reorganised and all the sludge thus produced is being sold to the farmers for increasing crop production.

As far as rural development is concerned various schemes were prepared by the Development Board but could not be taken up for want of funds and requisite staff. Development work is undertaken through the Agency of panchayats and multi purpose and other cooperative societies set up in the rural area.

Backward classes uplift work also recorded good progress in the State. Under the scheme of consolidation of holdings residential sites for building houses out of the common land in the villages were provided to the Harijans free of cost. They are also allowed to make use of shamlat lands and lands set apart for pasturage. Executive instructions have been issued to all the officers of local administration to afford every possible assistance to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes. A sum of Rs 5 968 is being spent per annum for the supervision of the reclamation colony at Andha Mughal Subzimandi which is inhabited by the criminal tribes. A Harijan welfare committee has been functioning whose primary duties are to safeguard and promote the interests of Harijans and to find ways and means of removing social, educational and economic disabilities of the Scheduled Castes. There are various non official organisations such as the Harijan Sewak Sangh, the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Depressed Classes League which are mainly financed by public contributions. Though no official aid is being given to these organisations yet every possible effort is being made to help them in promoting their cause. Besides Harijans

are also elected to the panchayats in the villages of this State with effect from 1950-51 and a sum of Rs 51 500 was spent during the year

The achievements of the Transport Department are no less important. The site selected for parking of transport vehicles at Karnal Road has been acquired and the possession is being handed over to the company formed by transport owners. It is proposed to provide amenities in the form of waiting halls lavatories tea stalls luggage rooms etc for the passengers at the bus stands. Revision of fares and freights was made and it is proposed to allow 55 per cent extra fare for passenger buses operating on *kacha* routes to compensate the operators wear and tear of the vehicle on such routes. The fares for buses operated by the Delhi Transport Service are also being notified.

A separate Transport Department has been set up in accordance with the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Council. The State Motor Transport Controller will be the head of this Department. The authorities of the adjoining State have been requested to consider the implementation of the decision of the TAC that movement of goods by road should be restricted to 150 miles.

The Delhi Road Traffic Advisory Committee of which the State Motor Transport Controller is a member meets almost once a month and makes suggestions to minimize the road accidents and adopt measures to ensure public safety on roads. The Transport Department assists the Road Traffic Advisory Committee in the implementation of its decision as far as possible.

Petrol rationing was lifted from 1st of September 1950. Permits have been issued for passenger buses for operating services between Delhi and refugee colonies for the convenience of the residents of the colonies. The State Transport authority has sanctioned the issue of 40 permits for small taxis. Additional 100 permits for Motor Cycle Rickshaws are also being issued.

As regards communication Rs 56 146 have been spent to complete three new roads and Rs 3 7505 have been spent to repair three existing roads. Construction of five new roads is being taken up as planning stage was completed during the year under review.

During the year under review the Department of Industries carried on its useful work. It continued to provide facilities to the industrialists in various fields of their activities and dealt with about 2 800 cases for the release of iron and steel tin plate and containers heavy and fine chemicals cement provision of electricity export and import facilities technical assistance recommendation for the grant of loans setting up of factories for the preservation of fruit and vegetables registration of contractors release of yarn etc. In March 1951 the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs 41 400 for allocation to small scale and cottage industries of this State by way of loans and subsidies. Iron and steel were

distributed to 99 industrial establishments. The Department forwarded financial estimates in respect of 18 industrial schemes to the Local Government for the consideration of the Planning Commission. It also submitted proposals for the enforcement of Weights and Measures Act and Marketing Schemes in the State but due to the financial stringency the schemes have been held in abeyance. For the same reason the Department of Industries could not give any material attention to the rural industrial development. It could however give technical guidance and could whenever possible release raw materials to the industrialists in the country side. The Industrial Laboratory and a nucleus of an industrial show room and museum are being set up.

The handling of complaints and disputes continued to be the main activity of the Labour Department which succeeded in maintaining the labour situation peaceful and satisfactory. The other important activity related to the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. During the period Minimum Wages Committee submitted all the requisite reports and Government has fixed Minimum Wages for the workers employed in the following employments (i) flour and dal mills (ii) local authorities (iii) building and road construction (iv) public motor transport and (v) stone crushing and stone breaking. In addition to this Government finalised the rules which were gazetted and also notified the appointment of Inspectors and the Authority to decide the claims relating to Minimum Wages.

Apart from the advice and assistance rendered to the employers in the matter of introduction of welfare facilities a five year plan for the establishment of welfare centres and for implementing the industrial housing scheme was also prepared for favour of consideration of the Central Government. Besides important employers in the State were urged to construct houses under the said scheme as sponsored by the Government of India and accordingly 5 employers have indicated their willingness to construct houses during the year 1950-51. Buildings for 8 insurance dispensaries and mobile vans were completed and steps were taken to set the necessary machinery required under the Act. Final rules in respect of Employees Insurance Court Rules and Medical Benefit Rules were also published by the State Government and as soon as the target date is finally decided the Insurance Act which is expected to cover over 40,000 workers would be set in motion.

As far as land reforms are concerned consolidation proceedings in 11 more villages with an area of 16,327 acres are being conducted. Improvement in the agriculture and intensive cultivation are expected to result when the process is complete.

According to the latest census figures the number of displaced persons in Delhi State is estimated at 590,870. 3,905 applications have been received so far for the allotment of evacuee land. Up till now

7880 acres of land and 663 acres of gardens have been allotted to 100 persons. 1933 evacuee houses and 100 shops were available for allotment out of which 1600 houses and 46 shops have so far been allotted. The land rent has been assessed at Rs. 3 lakhs. Provision for the construction of houses is being made through the grant of loans to cooperative societies. Rs. 267,900 have been disbursed as loans to 413 displaced persons from West Pakistan settling on land and to artisans, petty traders and businessmen for resettlement in rural areas in the State. Rs. 718,000 have been disbursed among 590 displaced college students as freships to displaced students.

Under urban loans scheme loans are advanced for starting trade and business and for construction of houses in urban areas. Up to February 28, 1951 Rs. 2,470,300 have been sanctioned to 936 displaced persons from West Pakistan. A sum of Rs. 275,000 was sanctioned as Rural taccav loans for disbursement to the allottees of land for the purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, etc. out of which Rs. 67,800 has already been paid.

The Women's Section continues to function and is managing the various homes, schools and bureaus. Training in various crafts like tailoring, embroidery, etc. is imparted to the inmates. The work and production centres are being run by the Section. Their products sold through the Refugee Handicrafts Connaught Place, New Delhi brought in Rs. 186,283.11 during 1950-51. 231 Sewing machines were given by the Section to displaced women during the year. A small cash allowance scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India in August 1950 for disabled destitute displaced women living at places other than the Homes. 25 women with two children each at an average were sanctioned a small cash allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per adult and Rs. 7.80 per month per minor up to 31st March 1951.

E—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh came into being on April 15, 1948. The number of Hill States of the Punjab that have merged into this new State is 30. Its area is about 10,06 square miles. The whole State has been divided into four districts: Malawi, Simla, Mandi and Chamba.

The budget estimates for the year 1951-52 were for the first time included in the Demands for Grants of the Central Government and passed by Parliament. The budgeted receipts and expenditure are

	Rs. 19,28,000
Receipts	Rs. 13,51,800
Expenditure	Rs. 4,49,100
	Rs. 1,27,600
Surplus	

When Himachal Pradesh came into existence there was no degree college no inspection staff most of the school teachers were untrained there was very little equipment in the schools and the scales of pay and allowance of teachers varied from school to school and there was no cadre. The present position is (i) Inspection work is being carried on satisfactorily by 1 district inspectors of schools 8 assistant district inspectors 1 lady supervisor for girls schools and 1 physical training supervisor (ii) A degree college has been started (iii) There are 20 high schools 23 middle schools 55 lower middle schools and 397 primary schools for boys and 4 high schools 5 middle schools 2 lower middle schools and 30 primary schools for girls. The total enrolment in the secondary and primary schools is about 30 000 (iv) There are now 151 trained staff members (v) There are at present 4 training institutions in Himachal Pradesh (3 for men and 1 for women). Four persons were trained at Shantiniketan and one is under training now. Four teachers and 2 A. D. Inspectors have been trained in basic education at Hindustan Talimi Singh Wardha. Fifty persons were given a refresher's course by the staff of the Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi. One A. D. Inspector has received training in M. Ed. at the Central Institute of Education Delhi and four persons have received training in basic education at the Jamia Millia. (vi) Grant in aid are awarded to all recognised private secondary and primary schools and also to local bodies. Scheme for the award of scholarship at various stages has been sanctioned. (vii) Pay scales of all the old employees have been brought to the level of those in the Punjab. (viii) Three 16 mm projectors for visual education and 15 radio sets have been supplied to high schools and 3 radio sets to middle schools. Books worth about Rs. 20 000 have been supplied to the libraries of various educational institutions and 50 000 pamphlets received from the Ministry of Education for the spread of adult education have been distributed. (ix) Scholarships and fee concessions are provided for Harijans.

In the field of agriculture fruit nurseries have now been established in all the districts and during the year under review about 90 000 fruit plants have been distributed amongst the cultivators on nominal cost for propagation. A scheme for research on hill fruits costing more than Rs. 3 lakhs and extending over a period of six years has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and is expected to be put into operation shortly.

With a view to increasing compost production which will result in the increase of food production composting of town refuse has been newly taken up since the beginning of 1951. 1 200 maunds of improved varieties of wheat barley oats etc. have been distributed amongst the cultivators for multiplication. Four seed multiplication farms have also been established where different varieties of cereals are being tried.

apart from the large scale multiplication of certain seeds which have proved to be successful on these hills. The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs 5180 for starting two more farms at an elevation of over 4000 feet. These farms are being established.

Himachal Pradesh affords good prospects for irrigation developments. A sum of Rs 169215 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the repairs and construction of 13 kuhls in Clamba which are expected to irrigate 1694 acres of land and will result in a net increase of 11600 maunds of foodgrains annually. The execution of the projects is being taken up. Similar schemes costing Rs 260000 are under examination.

There is a possibility of sinking more wells and improving the existing wells for irrigation purposes in the low lying valleys of Sirmour and Mandi Districts. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs 110000 for sinking of new wells and fitting of Persian Wheels to these wells on 50:50 basis between the beneficiaries and the Government.

Development of poultry has got a good scope in this State owing to favourable climatic conditions. Four small poultry farms have been established and eggs of improved birds are being distributed from these farms to the cultivators for breeding purposes.

Potato is the major cash crop of Himachal Pradesh but the yield per acre is only 38 maunds. A scheme for rejuvenation of the crops and for increasing production has been put into operation. On the maturity of this scheme it is expected that this will result in a net increase of four lakh maunds of potatoes and the entire area under this crop will be disease free.

The position obtaining in regard to medical facilities in the State has not been very satisfactory. However, efforts are being made to equip the hospital and dispensary with larger stock of medicines and instruments than were possible before. The expenditure on public health in the State has shown a gradual increase in recent years. At present there are 50 hospitals and dispensaries, 56 civil surgeons and 49 beds available in the State. Apart from these there are 34 ayurvedic dispensaries under the charge of traditional or experienced vaidas. Instructions have been issued for carrying out medical examination of the school children twice a year and these are being followed most scrupulously. In cases where school children are found weak and undernourished they are supplied free UNICEF skim milk powder.

Panchayats have been formed at Sialan, Mjra, Dadahu and efforts are being made to spread a network of panchayat in the villages and thus encourage local self Government.

Backward classes have received the pointed attention of the Government. All temples receiving grant from the Government have been opened to the Scheduled Caste. Occupancy and proprietary rights

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Soaps

Pur Oil Base
KERALA SOAP
INSTITUTE
KOZHIKODE

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Oil) and Adamin concentrated Vitamin
supplement

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KOZHIKODE

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Department of Industries & Commerce

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

APPENDIX II

LIST OF MINISTERS OF THE CENTRE AND STATES WITH THEIR PORTFOLIOS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister—External Affairs
	Shri C. Rajagopalachari	Home
3	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
4	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
5	Shri Jagjivan Ram	Labour
6	Rajkumar Amrit Kaur	Health and Communication
7	Dr B. R. Ambedkar	Law
8	Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh	Finance
9	Shri H. R. Krishna Mahtab	Industry and Supply
10	Shri N. V. Gadgil	Works, Mines and Power
11	Shri Sri Prakasa	Natural Resources and Scientific Research
12	Shri N. Gopalswamy Ayyangar	Transport and States
13	Shri K. M. Munshi	Food and Agriculture

Ministers of State

14	Shri Jit Prasad Jain	Relief and Rehabilitation
15	Shri R. R. Diwakar	Information and Broadcasting
16	Shri K. Santhanam	Railways
17	Shri Satya Narayan Singh	Parliamentary Affairs
18	Shri Mahabir Tyagi	Finance
19	Shri C. C. B. Swas	Minors

Deputy Ministers

20	Shri Raj Bahadur	Communication
21	Shri B. V. Keskar	External Affairs
22	Shri Dattatreya Prasanna	Commerce and Industry
	K. Ramakrishna	
23	Shri S. N. Buragohain	Works, Mines and Power
24	Major General Himmat Singhji	Defence
25	Shri M. Thirumala Rao	Food and Agriculture

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

MADHYA BHARAT

1	Shri Takhatmal Jain	Chief Minister—Home General Administration and Information
2	Shri Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance and Customs
3	Shri Jagmohanlal Shrivastava	Revenue and Law
4	Shri Manoharsingh Mehta	Education and Labour
5	Shri Shyamlal Pandviya	Commerce and Industries Civil Supplies and Transport
6	Dr Prem Singh Rathor	Health Jails and Development

Deputy Ministers

1	Shri Syed Hamid Ali	Informations Jails and Petition Panchayats and Transport
2	Shri Sunnulal	Municipalities

MADHYA PRADESH

1	Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla	Chief Minister—General Administration Labour and Political
2	Pandit D P Mishra	Home Local Self Government
3	Shri D K Mehta	Agriculture Commerce Industries and Finance
4	Shri S V Cokhale	Rehabilitation Legal Department
5	Shri W S Barlingay	Public Health and Medical
6	Shri R Agniboy	Public Works Forest Electricity
7	Shri P K Deshmukh	Education Revenue and Mining
8	Shri G N Kale	Food Civil Supplies and Cooperation
9	Shri A M Makade	Taxise

MADRAS

1	Shri P N Kumara Swami Raja	Chief Minister—Police
2	Dr T S S Rajan	Public Health and Religious Endowments
3	Shri M Bhaktavatsalam	Public Works and Information
4	Shri B Gopala Reddi	Finance and Transport
5	Shri K Madhava Menon	Education Courts and Prisons
6	Shri H Sitarama Reddi	Revenue Labour and Planning
7	Shri A N Shetty	Veterinary and Agriculture

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 8 | Shri K. Chandramouli | Local Administration and Co-operation |
| 9 | Shri B. Parameswaram | Firka Development, Cottage Industries and Harijan Uplift |
| 10 | Shri Perumalswami Reddiar | Industries |
| 11 | Shri J. I. P. Roche Victoria | Food and Fisheries |

MYSORE

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Shri K. C. Reddi | Chief Minister—Information
Court Refugee Rehabilitation
Economic Planning and Political |
| 2 | Shri H. C. Dasappa | Finance and Industries |
| 3 | Shri K. T. Bhashyam | Law and Labour |
| 4 | Shri H. Siddarya | Revenue and Excise |
| 5 | Shri T. Mariappa | Home |
| 6 | Shri R. Chennaramiah | Local Self Government |

ORISSA

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Shri Naba Krunha Choudhury | Chief Minister—Relief and Rehabilitation
Finance
River Valley Development and Planning |
| 2 | Shri Nityananda Kanungo | Law, Home and Industries |
| 3 | Pandit Lingraj Misra | Education and Health |
| 4 | Shri Lali Ranjit Singh Baraha | Tribal and Rural Welfare |
| 5 | Shri Sadasiva Tripathy | Revenue, Supply and Transport |
| 6 | Shri Rajkrishna Bose | Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and Electricity |
| 7 | Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan | Commerce, Labour and Public Relations |
| 8 | Shri Kapileshwar Prasad Nanda | Local Self Government, Co-operatives, Agriculture and Forestry |

PEPSU

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Col. Raghubir Singh | Chief Minister—General Administration including Services etc. |
| 2 | Shri Bishu Bhan | Deputy Chief Minister—Publicity, Election, Transport, Revenue etc. |

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

3 Gyan Zail Singh

1 Shri Nihal Singh Takshak

5 Shri Des Raj

6 Sardar Tirath Singh

7 Sardar Saurpuran Singh

Deputy Ministers

1 Shri Har Charan Singh

2 Shri Roshan Lall

P W D including Electricity Irrigation Agriculture and Forest and Agriculture
 Finance including Stamps and Sales Tax
 Industries Civil Supplies Law and Legislature
 Education Medical Public Health and Local Self Government
 Rehabilitation and Rikanajat

PUNJAB :

1 D Gopi Chand Bhargava

2 Shri Prithvi Singh Arad

3 Capt Ranjit Singh

4 Giani Kartar Singh

5 Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail

6 Sardar Narotam Singh

7 Thakur Pancham Chand

Chief Minister—Law and Order
 Finance etc.
 Labour

P W D Electricity and Local Government
 Revenue and Transport
 Rehabilitation Civil Supplies and Industries
 Development
 Education

RAJASTHAN :

1 Shri Jai Narayan Vyas

Chief Minister—General Administration Home Political Appointment

Revenue
 Public Works Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation

Commerce and Industries
 Civil Supplies Agriculture and Irrigation

2 Shri Tikaram Palwal

3 Shri Jugl Kishore Chaturvedi

4 Shri Bilwant Singh Mehta

5 Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia

1 The Punjab Ministry resigned on June 16 1951 and the President of India assumed all the executive functions of the State on June 20 1951
 2 The Rajasthan Ministry was formed on April 26 1951

6	Shri Mathura Das Mathur	Education Medical and Public Health
7	Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Local Self Government Labour
8	Shri Brij Sunder Sharma	Finance Group I
9	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi	Judicial Law and Elections
10	Kanwar Jaswant Singh	Separate Revenue and Finance Group II
11	Shri Amrit Lal Yadav	Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes (Deputy Minister)

SAURASHTRA

1	Shri U N Dhebar	Chief Minister—Political and Revenue
2	Shri Daya Shankar Das	Public Works Medical and Health
3	Shri Rasikbha Parikh	Home Information and Road Transport
4	Shri Girdharbhai Kotak	Finance
5	Shri Manubhai Shah	Industries Food Commerce Agriculture Civil Supplies and Labour

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

1	Shri C Keshavan	Chief Minister
2	Shri T K Narayana Pillai	Food Labour Education etc
3	Shri A J John	Legislative Village Courts etc

UTTAR PRADESH

1	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	Chief Minister—General Administration and Finance
2	M H Fz Mohammad Ibrahim	Communication and Public Works
3	Shri Sampurnanand	Education and Labour
4	Shri Hukum Singh	Revenue and Forests
5	Syed Ali Zahir	Judicial and Legislature
6	Shri Girdhari Lal	Excise and Registration
7	Shri A G Kher	Local Self Government
8	Shri Chandrabhan Gupta	Public Health Food and Civil Supplies
9	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Home and Transport
10	Har Govind Singh	Information
11	Chowdhuri Charan Singh	

WEST BENGAL

- 1 Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy Chief Minister—Home Development Medical Relief Public Health Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Commerce and Industries Education Land and Revenue
- 2 Shri Nalin Ranjan Sarkar
- 3 Shri Harendra Nath Chaudhuri
- 4 Shri P. C. Sen Food Agriculture Veterinary and Cooperation
- 5 Shri J. N. Panja Local Self Government
- 6 Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha Works and Buildings
- 7 Shri Nikunj Behari Nandy Supplies
- 8 Shri N. Dutt Mazumdar Judicial Legislative and Backward Classes
- 9 Shri Kalipada Mukherjee Labour
- 10 Shri Bhupati Majumdar Home (Defence) Irrigation and Waterways
- 11 Shri Hem Chandra Naskar Forest and Fisheries
- 12 Shri Shyama P. Barman Excise
- 13 Shri R. Ahmed Cooperative and Relief

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Some Opinions

THIRD YEAR OF FREEDOM (Second Edition)

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We congratulate the A.I.C.C. on issuing the year's progress report from August 1949 to August 1950 with such dispatch. Mere study of pathology however brings no relief to a patient, writes Dr. Pattabhi, unless it leads to radical treatment and cure. In his foreword, The success of a democracy rests ultimately on public opinion. The voter should get educated into the increasingly complicated mechanism of administration in a Welfare State. Governments are proverbially dilatory in publishing reports; the Congress Central Office has done a welcome job making useful information available.

Hindustan Times New Delhi

The Congress which is the party in power has done something like stool taking in these two publications (Chief Ministers' Speech and Third Year of Freedom) of the A.I.C.C. which mainly enumerate the achievements of the Central and the State Governments since India became free in 1947.

In the first publication the Chief Ministers of the States—including those of Hyderabad and Kashmir—give something like a resume of the multifarious activities of their respective Governments. The Central Minister Mr. N. R. Diwakar explains India's policies in his 'Three Years in Retrospect'. 'Third Year of Freedom' analyses the different problems that confront the Government to-day and also the steps taken by the authorities to solve them. The maps of individual States indicating their various features are given as also the pictures of Ministers of the Central and State Cabinets. There is an appendix which gives the names of the Ministers and also their portfolios. Both publications carry a foreword by Dr. B. Pattabhi Saramaya.

These two publications in short contain a fund of information about governmental activities in free India and are sure to prove handy reference books to the professional politician and the common citizen alike.

Indian Express Madras

APPENDIX III

-CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

PROVISIONAL TOTALS—GENERAL POPULATION

F I C S t A									
1 Ajm	2 425	62 505	259 572	32 934	588 060	903	9 6	+ 17 5	+ 13
2 Bn pal	6 0 1	838 107	438 778	399 2 9	745 3 2	915	910	+ 8	+ 5 8
3 Bilep r	452	127 506	65 332	62 234	110 336	930	95	+ 16 4	+ 0 0
4 Co g	1 592	9 255	125 333	102 9	168 7 6	8 6	82	+ 35 5	+ 0 0
5 D lbf	574	1 743 99	990 442	7 3 549	917 939	716	6 9	+ 90 0	+ 30 6
6 Hlm h l	10 600	989 437	816 317	472 120	93 359	881	916	+ 5 8	+ 7 7
7 E t h	8 461	567 825	72 363	94 46	500 800	1090	1077	+ 13 4	+ 0 3
8 M lp	8 620	578 058	84 747	34 311	12 069	10 6	1034	+ 13 1	+ 28 4
9 Trip r	4 049	942 930	339 962	309 968	513 010	886	91	+ 6 7	+ 6 7
10 V dby	4 600	3 577 431	1 824 610	1 74 8 1	3 353 019	96	9 0	+ 6 7	+ 9 0
T tal P t C	88 296	9 905 107	5 8 457	4 766 6 0	8 395 540	9 1	91	+ 19	+ 11 0
P i D T i									
d O A A									
1 A d m n d	3 148	30 963	19 038	11 9 7	33 768	71	7 7	+ 8 2	+ 7 4
N b l l d	2 745	135 646	70 961	64 665	1 15 0	9 1	91	+ 11 5	+ 34 1
S l r l m									
T t i P t D	5 888	106 609	100 997	76 61	1 98	83	851	+ 7 3	+ 4
T t l t H t									
G d T t l	1 138 814	3-8 891 6 4	182 384 807	172 606 817	916 820 190	845	946	+ 13 4	+ 11 0

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FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

2—INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Shri J V Joshi	Executive Director for India
D S Savkar	Alternate Executive Director for India
A K Das Gupta	Chief S E Asia Division
S L V Sinha	Economist
I C Patel	Economist
Srikrishna Pandit	Economist
S Manhar Parikh	Account Assistant

3—INTERNATIONAL BANK

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Shri P K Nehru ICS	Executive Director for India
D S Savkar	Alternative Executive Director for India
Badri Rao	Economist

—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AT GENEVA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Shri R Rao	Assistant Director General
A Ali	Member of Division (Director General's Office)
S S Dhami	Member of Division (Vocational Training)
K C Doctor	Member of Division (Statistics)
A C Ghatak	Member of Division (Workers Relations)
S K Jain	Member of Division (Technical Assistance)
C B Kumar	Member of Division (Industrial Committees)
K E Matthew	Member of Division (External Services)
P B Narasimhan (detached)	Member of Division (International Organisations)
N Samanta	Assistant Member of Division (Conditions of Work)
Miss M Erulkar	Assistant Member of Division (Women and Young Workers)

Mr Savkar is India's Alternative Executive Director on both Fund and Bank

At New Delhi (Indian Branch)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
P P Pillai	Director
S P Saksena	OSD
V D Sharma	Secretary

At Bangalore (Asian Field Office)

T N Das	Assistant Member of Division
---------	------------------------------

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
P V Acharya	Regional Information Officer New Delhi
N R Josh	Agriculture Officer (Animal Breeding)
B Majumdar	Commodity Specialist
C S Purkayastha	Regional Forestry Officer
K K P N Rao	Nutrition Officer
G V Ganeshan	Internal Auditor
S Ghosh	Economist

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
M G Pradhan	Government of India representative on the Council of the ICAO
C S Sundaram	Economist Grade 5 in the Economic Analysis Unit of the Air Transport Bureau
C A Zachariah	Internal Auditor Grade 5 in the Internal Audit Branch

7—WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Mr V V Sohoni DGO	(a) Elected President of the Regional Association of the WMO for Asia at the First Congress of the WMO held in Paris 11 March April 1951
	(b) As such Mr Sohoni is also Ex officio member of the Executive Committee of the WMO

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R 500/ R 1000/ d R 5000/ fo v tm f
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12 ye rs a d y ld ng 3 3 57/ 41/6 p r a m
p et v ly o a m t ty
P l l r s f o m p R h d t h
i g m

In m l t p l e of R 100/ u p t
m m m f R 25 000/
f r g l d p o t r
R 50 000/ f o r t w o p r s
j t l y d f o r n t i t a t i o
R s 1 00 000/ f h t a b l
t i t o s 3 1/ t r
(m t a f r) p d/
r m i t t d t d e p t a d d
y y C p t a l p d t
p t t h e d f l d y e
e f u d b l e n y t m f t
y f m a l l d t

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TEN-YEAR
TREASURY
SAVINGS
DEPOSITS

P r t l t m R t h R u l l d t f f
f h t m p l l B h t d d l

POST OFFICE
SAVINGS
BANK

H d t m f
c g m l l g s
l t t s d d d t 2
m f f a c m
t b l b
R 00/ (l l) p t
R 200/ A d y
d w y t d p s t t
m t p l l l

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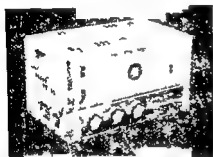
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and up to April 30 1951
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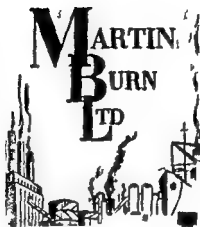
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Madhya Bharat

at a Glance

Population	79 41 642
No of displaced persons	80 000
No of Harijans	13 88 000
No of Adivasis	10 88 000
Area	47 000 sq miles
No of Districts	16
No of Villages	21 201
Cultivated Land	1 07 52 270 Acres
Industries	

Gwalior Leather Factory Gwalior Potteries Gwalior
Engineering Works Textile Cement Sugar Biscuit Razor
Blades Texmaco etc

Cottage Industries

Gold lace work of Chanderi and Maheshwar Wooden
toys of Sheopur Blanket weaving at Mandsaur and Manasa
Cloth Printing and Khadi Centres at various places and
leather toy making at Dewas

Total Revenue of the State	Rs 11 31 lakhs
Total Expenditure	Rs 11,36 lakhs

Places worth seeing

Forts at Gwalior and Mandu (Dhar) Caves at Bagh and
Udyagiri Mahankaleswar Temple at Ujjain Lake District
of Shivpuri Ghats at Maheshwar and dams at Harsi Tigra
Yeshwantsagar and Pagara

Further information can be had from

Director of Information Madhya Bharat Government
Gwalior

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

INDIAN RAILWAYS PROVIDE GREATER AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

1 **Additional trains**—644 additional coaches (B.G. 336 and M.G. 308) in terms of 4 wheelers including 84 (B.G.) H.A.L. have been brought into service between April and December 50. During the same period the number of additional trains available daily on the Indian Railways has been 224 of which however 105 are only extensions of former services. There are now 18 Janata Expresses and 11 short distance trains (the latter on the E.I. and Southern Railways) catering solely to third class passengers. All new third class coaches put into service are provided with fans.

2 **Lighting in coaches and on platforms**—Train lighting is being progressively improved by the supply of improved lamps. Platform lighting has been improved by the electrification of another 146 stations.

3 **Waiting halls**—Progress has also been recorded in respect of provision of third class waiting halls. 204 of these halls have been fitted with fans.

4 **Sanitation**—To secure more hygienic conditions both in carriages and stations premises the major Indian Railways have deputed an officer each his duty being to visit stations in his jurisdiction and ensure proper cleanliness of carriages and station buildings. At all important stations carriage cleaners attend passenger trains for cleaning carriages as required by passengers.

5 **Cool drinking water**—Considerable improvement has been effected in regard to supply of drinking water to passengers. Additional water men are posted at selected stations on important routes to supply drinking water to passengers during hot weather. Electrically operated water coolers for the supply of cool drinking water to the travelling public have been provided at certain important stations either for free supply of water or supply on a nominal charge.

6 **Reservation of third class accommodation**—Third class accommodation is being increasingly reserved for long distance passengers on important mail and express trains.

7 **Statistics relating to improvements**—A few statistics relating to improvements carried out during the financial year 1950-51 will interest you—

	Stations
(1) Covered sheds provided over passenger platforms at	99
(2) Passenger waiting sheds provided at	253
(3) Third class waiting rooms and halls provided at	243
(4) Upper class waiting rooms	99
(5) Electric fans in third class waiting halls	204
(6) Number of platforms raised	124
(7) Number of platforms surfaced or resurfaced	35
(8) Additional bathing places	98
(9) Septic tank line	154
(10) Passenger foot over bridges built at	31
(11) Additional platform benches provided at	391
(12) Electrification of stations	146
(13) Electric water coolers	34

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1930

1935

1940



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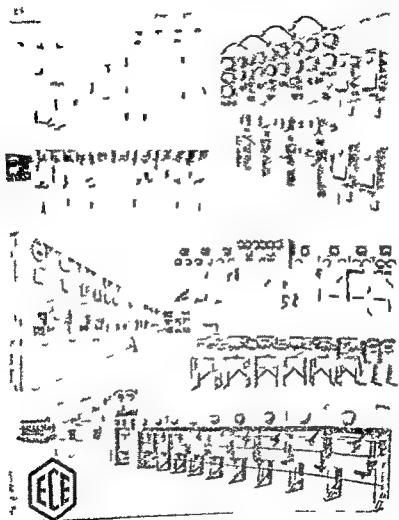
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Paid up Capital Rs 30 725

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- Sjt Haladhar Bhuyan M L A Nowgong Assam ex officio
- 3 Sjt Khagendra Nath Samaddar M L A Nowgong Assam ex-officio
- 4 Sjt Ram Nath Sharma Mauzadar Charaibahi P O Jaluguti
- 5 Sjt Tankeswar Barowah Trader Dibrugarh
- 6 Sjt Jadu Ram Saikia Vice-Chairman Municipal Board Nowgong
- 7 Mvi Kafiluddin Ahmed Mauzadar Nowgong Assam
- 8 Mvi Abdul Kadir B L Pleader Nowgong Assam.
- 9 Sjt Jagatbandhu Das B L Advocate Nowgong Assam
- 10 Sjt Mohini Mohan Goswami B Sc Mg Agent Commer-
cial Trading Corpn Ltd Gauhati
- 11 Sjt Bimala Prasad Chaliha M L A General Secretary
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Schedule of timings of Gauhati Steam Ferry for the summer and winter months

For Summer Months From 1st April To 30th September

From South Bank

From North Bank

1st trip	6 30 Hrs	7 15 Hrs
2nd trip	8 15	9 0
3rd trip	10-0	10-45
4th trip	13 30	14 15
5th trip	15 15	16 0
6th trip	17 0	17-45

For Winter Months from 1st October to 1st March

From South Bank

From North Bank

1st trip	6-45 Hrs	7 30 Hrs
2nd trip	8-30	9 15
3rd trip	10 15	11 0
4th trip	13 15	13-45
5th trip	14-45	15-45
6th trip	16 30	17-30

Schedule of timing of Kokilamukh Kamalabari Steam Ferry

	Departure	
Neamati		9-30 A.M.
Kamalabari		11 0 A M
Auniati		12 0 A M
	Return	
Auniati to Kamalabari		1-30 P.M.
Kamalabari to Neamati		3 0 P M

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

Schedule of timings of Jogighopa Goalpara- Pachania and Jogighopa to Pancharatna

Steam Ferry

FOR THE SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS

For Summer Months from 1st April to 30th September

	1st trip	2nd trip	3rd trip
Dep from Pancharatna	8 0 A.M.	12 0 A.M.	3-30 P.M.
Arrival at Jogighopa	8-30 A.M.	12-30 A.M.	4-0 P.M.
Dep from Jogighopa	9-0 A.M.	1-0 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Arrival at Pancharatna	9 30 A.M.	1-30 P.M.	5 0 P.M.

Goalpara Pachania Single Boat Passenger Service

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ONLY

	1st trip	2nd trip
Departure from Goalpara	7 0 A.M.	2 30 P.M.
Departure from Pachania	9-0 A.M.	4 30 P.M.

For Winter Months from 1st October to 31st March

	1st trip	2nd trip	3rd trip
Goalpara Departure	7 30 A.M.	11 15 A.M.	2-45 P.M.
Jogighopa Arrival	8 10 A.M.	12 0 A.M.	3 25 P.M.
Jogighopa Departure	8-30 A.M.	12 15 P.M.	3-40 P.M.
Pachania Departure	8-45 A.M.	—	4-0 P.M.
Goalpara Arrival	10-15 A.M.	2 0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.

NB—The Timings are liable to be changed from time to time



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Millions and suffer from
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FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

Schedule of timings of Jogighopa Goalpara- Pachania and Jogighopa to Pancharatna

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Jogighopa Departure	8-30 A.M	12 15 P.M	3-40 P.M
Pachania Departure	8-45 A.M	—	4-0 P.M
Goalpara Arrival	10-15 A.M	2 0 P.M	5-30 P.M

NB—The Timings are liable to be changed from time to time



PYORRHEA

Millions of men and women suffer from pyorrhea. The terrible thing about pyorrhea is that it is usually neglected or not detected until it is far advanced and has already done considerable damage to your health. The white pus of your teeth is no guarantee against pyorrhea.

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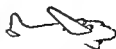
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Press Committee

CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Some Opinions

(Our immediate Programme)

(Pt 1)

The Planning Commission was much in the news recently when Dr John Mathai sent in his resignation to Pandit Nehru. Its utility was questioned on the ground that there is not much to plan about. This publication shows why planning is necessary and has got to be undertaken in order to put the country on the path of all round development. A perusal of this report will give a fair idea of the immensity of the task and amount of comprehensive thinking that has got to be done to achieve it. The speeches of Dr Pattabhi Saramayya, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and others make clear the various difficulties involved in immediate as well as long term planning of our resources. A distant onlooker—the general public—is not expected to know the many delicate issues which must be considered before vital decisions are taken.

A good deal of misinformed criticism of Government's doings in this respect would be stilled if somehow the information and the data gathered in this booklet are made available to the general public through education and propaganda.

Nagpur Times Nagpur

This is a timely brochure and convincingly reveals that the Congress—our major political body—has begun to devote itself seriously to economic problems. The country needs stimulation of economic thought for economic regeneration and the brochure renders that service admirably well. A judicious combination of the Gandhian ideology and a complex industrial planning advocated by the writers and its adoption would certainly lead the country out of economic chaos with which it is faced today. The emphasis on hard work, service and loyalty is most welcome. We strongly recommend the brochure to all thinking and active minds. It is very well produced.

Indian Librarian Simla

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